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MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

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ANNUAL

STATISTICAL REPORT

FOR

1915.

CAIRO.
GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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With the compliments
of the Director General
Department of Public Health

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MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1915.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

This Report, drawn up by the Directors of the various Sections, is a short *résumé* of the work carried out by the Department during the year 1915 and is mainly intended to be a statistical record for future information.

It is compiled for the calendar year, with the exception of the Accounts, Engineering, and Stores Sections, which are for the Budget year, *i.e.* from April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916.

The Reports of the Ophthalmic Section and of Cairo City Health Inspectorate are issued as separate publications, and on this account they are not fully dealt with in this Report.

During 1915 the Statistical Section was reorganized and placed on a better footing. Part of the work was transferred to the Statistical Department, Ministry of Finance, and the remainder given to the Sections of the Department most concerned.

The Serum Institute, for the preparation of cattle plague serum, was closed for the time being, or until the stock of serum on hand is used up, and the equipment was stored for future use.

A good deal of extra work was thrown on the Hospitals Section, owing to the large number of sick and wounded military patients treated in the Department's General and Ophthalmic Hospitals. The total number of these patients during the year 1915 amounted to 14,851 in the former and 5,522 in the latter.

Owing to the war conditions in Egypt, the Hygienic Institute (in addition to its general work) had to undertake the work of a Central Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratory for examinations and investigations connected with the health of the troops. This necessitated the formation of a Diagnosis Section and an increase of the Institute staff, and it also meant that the services of the English bacteriological and chemical staff (who had volunteered for war service at the beginning of the war) were placed at the disposal of and utilized by the military authorities.

A travelling bacteriological railway car, fitted up as a bacteriological laboratory and put into working order, together with an attendant from the Public Health Laboratories, was put at the disposal of the military authorities in the Suez Canal Zone, with headquarters at Ismailia. This put into the hands of the military a fully equipped travelling laboratory for the investigation and diagnosis of diseases in the Canal Zone.

At the beginning of the war the services of the following permanent officials and employees of the Department were requisitioned by the military authorities for service

with the armies of the Allies. This list shows the posts which these officials occupied in the Department before taking up Army work :—

Lieut.-Col. C. Garner, Deputy Director-General.
Major C. P. Thomson, Director Epidemics Section.
Major G. W. Heron, Medical Officer of Health, Port Said.
Captain R. E. Todd, Divisional Inspector.
Captain J. Gilmour, Divisional Inspector.
Captain C. Robb, Divisional Inspector.
Dr. R. G. Waddy, Inspector, Ophthalmic Section.
Dr. R. Kennedy, Inspector, Ophthalmic Section.
Dr. A. Bain, Director, Antirabic Institute.
Dr. O. Valensin, Cairo City Health Inspectorate.
Mr. H. Ducros, Inspector of Pharmacies.
Mr. C. W. Anderson, Inspector, Scavenging and Watering Service.
Mr. L. Soulanet, Antirabic Institute (killed in action).
Mr. R. Simpson, Cairo City Health Inspectorate.
Miss Frazer, Qasr el ʿAini Hospital.

In addition to the list given above, the services of every official in the Department were freely given for military work when required, with the result that in various capacities the Department was enabled to carry out a large amount of very useful work for the troops in Egypt and those returning from the Mediterranean Base.

D. SEMPLE,

Director-General.

I.—REPORT ON SECTION I.

1.—"BIRKAS."

As regards the law for dealing with private *birkas* (stagnant ponds), promulgated on July 11, 1914, Law No. 5, the Mudiria Inspector in the Mudirias and the Public Health Inspector in the Governorates has been appointed the delegate representing the Department of Public Health on the Commission referred to in Article 3 of the Law.

He will report direct to the Mudiria or Governorate on the degree of harm caused to the public health by the existence of each *birka*.

The procedure to be followed in carrying out the law has been laid down by the Minister of the Interior in Circular No. 65 of September 25, 1915.

The details of *birkas* belonging to the Government and filled in by private individuals in accordance with the arrangements made with the Government Lands Department are given in Table I:—

TABLE I.—Government *Birkas* filled in by Private Individuals.

Mudiria.	Number of *Birkas* filled in.	Total Area.			
		Feddâns.	Qirâts.	Sahms.	Square Metres.
Beheira	6	—	7	18	1,531
Gharbîa	3	—	19	4	3,354
Menufîa	3	1	14	4	6,679
Daqahlîa	4*	4	11	12	18,811
Sharqîa	4	1	8	—	5,600
Qaliubîa	2	2	8	14	9,902
Gîza	4	—	19	—	3,325
Fayûm	1	9	1	8	38,033
Beni Suef	3	1	11	—	6,125
Minia	2	—	11	16	2,041
Girga	1	—	5	4	909
Qena	3	—	16	4	2,829
Total	36	23	13	12	99,139

2.—SANITATION OF MOSQUES.

The following is a statement of the work which has been carried out in connection with the improvement of the ablutionary systems of mosques throughout the country:—

TABLE II.—Mosques dealt with.

Description.	Cairo.	Provinces.	Total.
Ablutionary systems of private mosques newly constructed and opened for use	—	10	10
Ablutionary systems of Waqfs mosques repaired and opened for use	2	5	7
Ablutionary systems of old private mosques requiring repairs:—			
Number opened for use after repair...	—	131	131
„ closed for want of repairs	—	233	233
Number under repair, the delay allotted not having yet expired	—	509	509

* Of which one, measuring 4,003 square metres, at Nawasa el Bahr village, was filled in by twenty-seven persons, and another, measuring 1,654 square metres, at El Amid village, was filled in by seven persons.

3.—CEMETERIES AND PRIVATE TOMBS.

(*a*) Cemeteries.

The special credit of L.E. 1,000 which has, of late years, been annually granted by the Ministry of Finance for inclusion in the budget of this Department, has now been transferred to that of the Survey Department, which will, in future, carry out all the engineering work in connection with cemeteries which was formerly done by the engineers of this Department who were paid on the special credit. This work includes the preparation of plans, demarcation of boundaries, erection of boundary pillars, enquiries regarding encroachments, preparation of documents for decrees, etc.

A great deal of cemetery work is suspended owing to absence of personnel on account of the war.

The work done in connection with cemeteries is shown in the following tables :—

TABLE III.—Work done in Connection with Cemeteries.

Province or Governorate.	Cemeteries.			Old Cemeteries.		
	Established.	Enlarged.	Roads for Cemeteries.	Authorized.	Portion condemned.	Condemned.
Gharbîa Province	—	1	—	—	—	—
Menufîa „	—	—	—	2	—	—
Daqahlîa „	—	—	1	—	—	—
Beni Suef „	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fayûm „	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minia „	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girga „	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qena „	1	—	1	—	—	—
Aswân „	3	—	—	—	—	10
Damietta Governorate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	1	2	2	—	11

TABLE IV.—Cemeteries delimited at the Expense of Inhabitants.

Province.	Markaz.	Number of Cemeteries.	Number of Posts.	Expenditure.	
				L.E.	M.
Menufîa	Ashmûn	1	5	3	453
Minia	Maghagha	1	7	5	900
	Total	2	12	9	353

(*b*) Private Tombs.

Article 9 of the Regulations dated September 15, 1876, and March 26 and October 30, 1877, gives to the *Directeur des Services Sanitaires* the power to grant special authorizations for burial in private mausolea not situated within cemeteries. Frequently these mausolea are to be found within mosques, at other times in gardens. The privilege of being allowed to bury in private mausolea is one which is much coveted by the inhabitants of the country, and authorizations are granted only after careful enquiry.

The numbers of the special authorizations given from 1907 to 1911 inclusive are as follows :—

1907	7
1908	11
1909	4
1910	6
1911	3

In 1911 considerable discussion arose in connection with the application of a well known person, and in consequence the issue of all authorizations was suspended. Towards the end of 1914 an agreement was arrived at with the Ministry of the Interior as to the principles which should guide the Department in issuing these special authorizations, and since the beginning of 1915 their issue has been recommenced.

Apart from the essential condition that no harm shall result to public health from the position of the mausoleum, the principle underlying the granting of this privilege is that the applicant must be a man of some note, of high character, and must have performed some work of benefit to the community. The details as to the application of this principle were worked out and agreed to by the Ministry of the Interior by their letters No. 186 of November 29, 1914, and No. 1918 of December 22, 1914.

The special authorizations which have been granted in 1915 are as follows :—

Gharbîa	Province	1
Menufîa	„	1
Daqahlîa	„	3
Beni Suef	„	1
Fayûm	„	1
Minia	„	1
Girga	„	2
Damietta	Governorate	1
	Total	11

4.—"ETABLISSEMENTS INCOMMODES, INSALUBRES ET DANGEREUX."

The following table gives details of the applications made in 1915 for licences for establishments falling under Class I of the Law of August 28, 1904 :—

TABLE V.—Etablissements Incommodes, Insalubres et Dangereux.

Nature of Establishment.	Approved.	Refused.	Applications given up.†	Under Consideration.‡	Total.
Aerated water factories	7	2	1	3	13
Sweetmeat factories	4	—	—	3	7
Oil press	1	—	—	—	1
Sugar-cane crushing mills	2	—	—	4	6
Artificial butter factories	2	—	—	—	2
Milk and butter factories	1	—	1	2	4
Ice factories	2	—	—	—	2
Macaroni factories	4	—	—	—	4
Beer-bottling establishment	—	—	—	1	1
Rice-husking mills	7	—	—	3	10
Fish *halaqas*	1	—	—	2	3
Public bakery with mechanical engines	—	—	1	—	1
Soap factories	11	—	1	3	15
Coffee mill	1	—	—	—	1
Cotton-ginning factories	5	—	1	3	9
Public and swimming baths *	5	—	1	2	8
Tanneries	3	3	2	2	10
Plaster and *homra* mills	4	—	—	—	4
Mineral acid store	—	—	—	1	1
Carbonic acid factory	1	—	—	—	1
Cattle cake factory	1	—	—	—	1
Manure depot	—	1	—	—	1
Markets (food)	1	1	—	1	3
Public and cattle markets (class II)	18	7	2	10	37
Total	81	14	10	40	145

* One of these was a bath establishment at Heliopolis for the accommodation of British troops and was of a different nature from usual public baths. For this bath a temporary permission for a period of six months was granted. The establishment was destroyed by fire.

† Applications given up because the applicants were unable or did not wish to carry out the conditions imposed or for some other reason.

‡ In abeyance because the applicants have not yet completed the plans.

Ministerial Arrêtés.—The draft *arrêtés* laying down additional conditions for establishments possessing permits under the Law of August 28, 1904, on *Etablissements Incommodes, Insalubres et Dangereux,* were dealt with in 1915 as follows :—

TABLE VI.

Nature of Establishment.	Approved.	Not approved.	Under Consideration	Total.
Alexandria :—				
Public stables	72	2	2	76
Cattle sheds	5	—	—	5
Oil shops	3	—	—	3
Grocers' shops	1	1	—	2
Public bakeries	13	—	—	13
Public cookshops	2	—	—	2
Frying and roasting establishments	4	—	1	5
Aerated water factory	1	—	—	1
Mineral acids store	—	1	—	1
Milk shop	1	—	—	1
Sweetmeat factory	—	—	1	1
Total	102	4	4	110
Gharbia Province :—				
Fish *halaqa*	—	—	1	1
Public stable	—	—	1	1
Bakeries	4	—	—	4
Daqahlia Province :—				
Public market	1	—	—	1
Port Said :—				
Food market	1	—	—	1
Public cook shop	1	—	—	1
Suez :—				
Bakery	—	—	1	1
Total	7	—	3	10

5.—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND SLAUGHTERING SITES.

No new slaughter-houses were established in the country during 1915.

Slaughtering Sites.—Sites for the slaughter of animals for food in villages where no slaughter-houses exist were approved in the following seven villages :—

Village.	District.	Province.
Damlîg.	Menûf.	Menufîa.
Samsata el Waqf.	Beba.	Beni Suef.
El Manzala.	Dekernes.	Daqahlîa.
Sanâbu.	Deirût	Assiût.
Useim.	Embâba.	Gîza.
El Zanqalûn.	Zagazig.	Sharqîa.
Senôfer.	Fayûm.	Fayûm.

The site suggested for the purpose at El Salmîa village, Qena Province, was not approved.

Hitherto, the method adopted for appointing a slaughtering site in a village not possessing a slaughter-house has been the following :—

When the site selected has been approved by this Department, the Mudiria prepares an *arrêté,* which, after having been approved by the Ministry of the Interior, is notified to the inhabitants of the villages concerned by being posted on the door of the *omda's* house. A copy of this *arrêté* is then sent to the Parquet in whose circumscription the village exists, for reference in case of legal proceedings.

As, however, by Article 1 of the *Arrêté* of November 23, 1893, and May 15, 1899, on *Abattoirs et Boucheries*, this Department is the authority charged with the appointment of these sites, the following procedure will be adopted in future, the Ministry of the Interior and the *Contentieux* having respectively agreed as to its desirability and legality.

When the usual preliminaries have been completed for the selection of a slaughtering site for a village where no public *abattoir* exists, and when the site has been approved by this Department, the latter will itself issue the official notice appointing the site.

The Department will cause this notice to be published in the *Journal Officiel.*

The Mudiria will, at the request of the Department, make two copies of the notice in the *Journal Officiel* and will cause one to be posted on the door of the *omda*'s house and the other to be fixed to some convenient structure as near as possible to the site selected.

Whenever a contravention is made out against any person for slaughtering on a site other than that appointed, reference will be made in the *procès-verbal* of contravention to the number and date of the *Journal Officiel* in which the official notice appeared.

6.—DÉPOTOIRS.

No new sites for the deposition of sewage and refuse have been appointed this year. Sites were proposed for Samannûd and Belqâs, but, being unsuitable, were not approved.

7.—MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS.

TABLE VII.

Locality.	Slight		Serious.		Fatal.		Total.	
	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.
Governorates :—								
Cairo	492	11,932	281	101	232	31	1,005	12,064
Alexandria	290	5,312	121	48	160	42	571	5,402
Canal { Port Said ...	132	415	19	6	8	—	159	421
Canal { Ismailîa	21	94	10	—	23	2	54	96
Suez (including Qoseir)	17	95	13	2	18	2	48	99
Damietta	29	139	7	3	21	2	57	144
*El ʿArîsh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Egypt.								
Provinces :—								
†Beheira	187	2,348	183	141	323	54	693	2,543
Gharbîa	707	3,462	271	171	567	102	1,545	3,735
Menufîa	389	1,970	272	117	348	72	1,009	2,159
Daqahlîa...	651	1,438	163	89	317	54	1,131	1,581
Sharqîa	389	1,378	138	120	243	33	770	1,531
Qaliubîa	194	782	244	127	127	36	565	945
Upper Egypt.								
Provinces :—								
Gîza...	195	1,338	131	77	232	33	558	1,448
Fayûm	130	1,221	96	65	94	53	320	1,339
Beni Suef	109	1,706	89	120	133	47	331	1,873
‡Minia	461	1,980	187	166	203	111	851	2,257
Assiût	395	2,227	322	191	404	201	1,121	2,619
Girga	173	1,652	127	142	318	57	618	1,851
Qena	144	1,619	140	164	296	50	580	1,833
Aswân	67	361	30	35	78	14	175	410
Total	5,172	41,469	2,844	1,885	4,145	996	12,161	44,350

* No figures furnished, the Medical Officer having been temporarily withdrawn.

† Not including Siwa Oasis.

‡ Not including Baharia Oasis, the Medical Officer having been temporarily withdrawn.

8.—PROTECTION OF DRINKING WATER.

The following table shows the *Arrêtés* issued and published in the *Journal Officiel* for preventing the pollution of drinking water in 1915.

TABLE VIII.

Locality.	Date of Publication.
Cairo	February 1, 1915.
Mahmudîa	May 28, 1915.
Helwân and Meʿâdi towns	June 7, 1915.
Villages of Deir el Tîn, Meʿâdi el Balad, Tura, Maʿsâra, Helwân el Balad, and Kafr el ʿElu	June 7, 1915.
Fareskûr	July 19, 1915.

An *Arrêté* prohibiting the removal of street sweepings at Benha was also published.

9.—VITAL STATISTICS.

On the occasion of the departure of the late Director of the Statistical Section of the Department the opportunity was taken of abolishing the post and transferring the greater part of the statistical work to the Statistical Department, Ministry of Finance, to which it more properly belongs.

The transfer took effect from July 17, 1915.

The statistical work retained as being inseparable from the Department is as follows :—

The administration of the Births and Deaths Decree, the Department being responsible under this Decree for carrying it out ; the administration of the Vaccination Law, the statistics of all the infectious diseases in the country, and the statistics of all Government hospitals managed by the Department.

The work connected with the application of the Births and Deaths Decree was attached to Section I along with the remainder of the staff of the Departmental Statistics Office not transferred to the Statistical Department, the work relating to the statistics of infectious diseases and general hospitals remaining with the respective Sections concerned with these two branches of departmental work.

From July 17, 1915, the Statistical Department undertook the collection and publication of the weekly, quarterly, and annual public health statistics, which had been carried out up till then by the Department of Public Health.

The returns of births, deaths, and vaccinations throughout the country are forwarded from Governorates and chief towns of Mudirias and Markazes direct to the Statistical Department by the respective Public Health offices : for the twenty principal towns they are supplied weekly.

For villages these returns are sent in monthly by the *Sarrafs* to the Mudirias and Governorates (*Qalam al Idara*), whence they are despatched to the Statistical Department.

The returns of infectious diseases and of general hospitals are forwarded to the Statistical Department by the Sections concerned.

TABLE IX.—Births, Deaths, and Infant Mortality in the Twenty Principal Towns.

Egyptians.

Town.	Total.				Infant Mortality.		Proportion Per Cent of Infant Mortality.		
							Deaths from 0–1 Year.		From 1 to 10 Years.
	Births.	Per Thousand.	Deaths.	Per Thousand.	From 0–1 Year.	From 1 to 10 Years.	To Births.	To Deaths.	To Deaths.
Cairo	29,484	44·8	32,328	49·2	9,654	7,676	32·7	29·9	23·7
Alexandria	15,921	49·4	10,538	32·7	3,767	2,358	23·7	35·7	22·4
Damietta	1,341	37·4	653	18·2	172	148	12·8	26·3	22·7
Port Said	2,445	49·4	1,168	23·6	378	351	15·5	32·4	30·1
Suez	1,076	60·2	596	33·4	213	127	19·8	35·7	21·3
Isma'ilîa	926	78·6	477	40·5	146	124	15·8	30·6	26·0
Benha	609	31·7	524	27·3	184	141	30·2	35·1	26·9
Zagazîg	1,618	43·8	1,195	32·3	383	300	23·7	32·1	25·1
Tanta	3,012	52·9	2,405	42·3	801	661	26·6	33·3	27·5
Mansûra	1,921	44·5	1,342	31·1	400	368	20·8	29·8	27·4
Shibîn el Kôm	1,204	46·8	578	22·5	190	104	15·8	32·9	18·0
Damanhûr	2,183	48·0	1,477	32·5	495	404	22·7	33·5	27·4
Gîza	984	54·9	860	47·9	344	239	35·0	40·0	27·8
Fayûm	2,364	57·6	1,772	43·2	827	449	35·0	46·7	25·3
Beni Suef	1,321	44·3	1,044	35·0	422	295	31·9	40·4	28·3
Minia	1,483	50·3	1,337	45·3	519	395	35·0	38·8	29·5
Assiût	2,387	55·4	1,906	44·3	738	533	30·9	38·7	28·0
Sohâg	1,033	52·0	732	36·8	236	202	22·8	32·2	27·6
Qena	1,195	56·3	966	45·5	372	252	31·1	38·5	26·1
Aswân	524	42·1	440	35·3	137	87	26·1	31·1	19·8
Total	73,031	47·5	62,338	40·6	20,378	15,214	27·9	32·7	24·4

TABLE X.—Births, Deaths, and Infant Mortality in the Twenty Principal Towns.

Foreigners.

Town.	Total.				Infant Mortality.		Proportion per Cent of Infant Mortality.		
							Deaths from 0–1 Year.		From 1 to 10 Years.
	Births.	Per Thousand.	Deaths.	Per Thousand. *	From 0-1 Year.	From 1 to 10 Years.	To Births.	To Deaths.	To Deaths.
Cairo	451	6·2	1,264	17·3	99	91	22·0	7·8	7·2
Alexandria...	1,522	19·6	3,345	43·1	205	154	13·5	6·2	4·6
Damietta	1	3·7	2	7·5	1	—	100·0	50·0	—
Port Said	166	15·5	237	22·1	27	21	16·3	11·4	8·9
Suez	55	21·6	105	41·2	7	3	12·7	6·7	2·9
Ismaʿilìa	94	40·7	87	37·8	12	9	12·8	13·8	10·3
Benha	8	36·5	5	22·7	—	1	—	—	20·0
Zagazîg	24	14·2	15	8·9	1	1	4·2	6·7	6·7
Tanta	25	16·5	19	12·5	2	8	8·0	10·5	4·2
Mansûra	42	25·6	31	18·9	7	3	16·7	22·6	9·7
Shibîn el Kôm	1	5·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Damanhûr	6	16·1	8	21·5	2	—	33·3	25·0	—
Gîza	—	—	36	321·4	2	—	—	5·6	—
Fayûm	3	16·9	4	22·5	1	—	33·3	25·0	—
Beni Suef	8	19·4	4	9·7	1	—	12·5	25·0	—
Minia	—	—	3	7·0	1	—	—	33·3	—
Assiût	8	28·9	3	10·8	2	—	25·0	66·7	—
Sohâg	2	29·9	1	14·9	—	—	—	—	—
Qena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aswân...	3	4·5	2	3·0	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,419	13·9	5,171	29·7	370	291	15·3	7·2	5·6

* The death rates given in this column do not in every case represent the true state of affairs, owing to the presence of British and French troops in the neighbourhood and wounded in hospitals. Corrected figures will be published in a subsequent report.

TABLE XI.—Egyptian and Foreign Population of the Twenty Principal Towns.

Town.	Estimated up to July 1.					
	1914.			1915.		
	Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.
Cairo	655,200	70,875	726,075	657,451	72,952	730,403
Alexandria...	316,980	75,830	392,810	322,426	77,569	399,995
Damietta	35,142	265	35,407	35,894	267	36,161
Tanta	56,114	1,509	57,623	58,885	1,516	58,401
Mansûra	42,635	1,638	44,273	43,173	1,638	44,811
Damanhûr...	44,469	372	44,841	45,516	372	45,888
Zagazîg	36,473	1,679	38,152	36,950	1,685	36,835
Shibîn el Kôm...	25,070	182	25,252	25,706	182	25,888
Gîza	17,880	110	17,990	17,939	112	18,051
Benha...	18,674	216	18,890	19,189	219	19,408
Port Said	48,066	10,738	58,804	49,454	10,738	60,192
Suez	17,540	2,551	20,091	17,867	2,551	20,418
Ismailîa	11,382	2,288	13,670	11,788	2,307	14,095
Fayûm	40,321	178	40,499	41,043	178	41,221
Beni Suef	28,998	399	29,397	29,800	413	30,213
Minia	29,278	419	29,697	29,491	426	29,917
Assiût...	42,477	274	42,751	43,070	277	43,347
Sohâg...	19,524	67	19,591	19,875	67	19,942
Qena	21,099	72	21,171	21,217	72	21,289
Aswân...	12,434	638	13,072	12,452	671	13,123
Total	1,519,756	170,300	1,690,056	1,537,186	174,212	1,711,398

TABLE XII.—Annual General Return of Births and Deaths Registered, and Vaccinations and Revaccinations in Egypt during the Year 1914.

Governorate or Province.†	Population. Calculated July 1. Egyptians.*	Population. Calculated July 1. Foreigners.	Births. Egyptians.	Births. Per Thousand.	Births. Foreigners. ‡	Births. Per Thousand.	Deaths. Egyptians.§	Deaths. Per Thousand.	Deaths. Foreigners.	Deaths. Per Thousand.	Vaccinations. Successful.	Vaccinations. Unsuccessful.	Revaccinations. Successful.	Revaccinations. Unsuccessful.
Cairo	655,200	70,875	30,745	46·9	569	8·0	25,892	39·5	815	11·5	26,982	632	280	31
Alexandria... ...	316,980	75,830	15,263	48·2	1,338	17·6	10,726	33·8	985	13·0	13,878	800	403	144
Damietta	35,142	265	1,405	40·0	4	15·1	692	19·6	3	11·3	1,146	—	163	—
Port Said	48,066	10,738	2,367	49·2	273	25·4	1,197	24·9	194	18·1	2,227	217	131	111
Suez	17,540	2,551	828	17·2	56	22·0	625	35·6	86	33·7	806	10	10	3
Ismailìa	11,382	2,288	896	78·7	110	48·1	408	35·8	46	20·1	792	56	1	5
El 'Arìsh	7,383	4	134	18·1	—	—	101	13·7	—	—	571	—	—	—
Qoseir...	1,692	16	67	39·6	—	—	62	36·6	—	—	38	11	7	1
Sinai	1,439	71	34	23·6	—	—	58	40·3	—	—	5	—	—	—
Qaliubìa	449,264	933	22,318	49·7	9	9·6	13,540	30·1	3	3·2	21,167	444	284	87
Sharqìa	883,838	2,987	32,719	37·0	31	10·4	21,626	24·5	16	5·4	30,491	168	253	25
Daqahlìa	966,731	2,303	41,880	43·3	49	21·3	25,989	26·9	29	12·6	36,611	269	239	64
Gharbìa	1,599,020	3,552	66,970	41·9	45	12·7	44,067	27·6	27	7·6	62,646	625	364	175
Beheira	750,251	1,837	32,642	43·5	5	2·7	20,643	27·5	1	0·5	31,752	104	95	11
Menufìa	1,033,150	867	46,559	45·1	1	1·2	28,034	27·1	5	5·8	40,516	975	352	183
Gìza	471,585	800	26,072	55·3	5	6·3	14,467	30·7	10	12·5	23,001	271	84	17
Beni Suef	382,977	763	20,265	52·9	6	7·9	9,616	25·1	4	5·2	18,936	57	45	17
Fayûm	431,281	408	25,078	58·1	8	19·6	15,645	36·3	4	9·8	20,415	482	557	166
Minia	709,022	999	33,048	46·6	2	2·0	17,326	24·4	3	3·0	29,154	306	370	65
Assiût...	970,553	545	45,086	46·5	14	25·7	28,516	29·4	10	18·3	40,709	32	194	1
Girga	863,336	177	34,542	40·0	2	11·3	21,455	24·9	1	5·6	32,531	2	79	2
Qena	808,914	940	32,824	40·6	—	—	23,126	28·6	—	—	30,388	21	156	1
Aswân...	231,538	597	8,198	35·6	—	—	7,077	30·6	3	5·0	8,045	29	8	2
Total	11,646,284	180,346	519,940	44·6	2,527	14·0	330,888	28·4	2,245	12·4	471,807	5,511	4,075	1,111
Preceding Year...	11,488,696	176,308	505,464	44·0	1,973	11·2	307,335	26·8	2,164	12·3	471,492	3,805	2,945	501

Remarks.

Governorates: Bedouins included.

Provinces: Bedouins excluded.

The number of Bedouins is, according to census of 1897, as follows:—

Cairo	3,911
Alexandria...	5,246
Damietta ...	7
Port Said ...	71
Suez	488
Ismailìa ...	307
El 'Arish ...	—
Qoseir	42
Sinai	414
Qaliubìa ...	32,491
Sharqìa ...	89,026
Daqahlìa ...	12,840
Gharbìa ...	30,689
Menufìa ...	15,283
Beheira ...	114,872
Gìza	31,977
Beni Suef ...	31,338
Fayûm... ...	60,753
Minia	32,950
Assiût	23,630
Girga	7,575
Qena	16,126
Aswân... ...	26,958
Total ...	536,994

†Environs included.

‡Births of foreigners included as far as notified.

§Deaths among passengers and troops are included.

TABLE XIII.—Annual General Return of Births and Deaths Registered, and Vaccinations and Revaccinations in Egypt during the Year 1915.

Governorate or Province. †	Population. Calculated July 1. Egyptians.*	Population. Calculated July 1. Foreigners.	Births. Egyptians.	Births. Per Thousand.	Births. Foreigners. ‡	Births. Per Thousand.	Deaths. Egyptians. §	Deaths. Per Thousand.	Deaths. Foreigners.	Deaths. Per Thousand.	Vaccinations. Successful.	Vaccinations. Unsuccessful.	Revaccinations. Successful.	Revaccinations. Unsuccessful.
Cairo	657,451	72,952	29,484	44·8	451	6·2	32,328	49·2	1,264	17·3	27,301	389	379	61
Alexandria... ...	322,426	77,569	15,921	49·4	1,522	19·6	10,538	32·7	3,345	43·1	15,344	1,176	350	33
Damietta	35,894	267	1,341	37·4	1	3·7	653	18·2	2	7·5	1,222	51	126	17
Port Said	49,454	10,738	2,445	49·4	166	15·5	1,168	23·6	237	22·1	2,497	250	176	70
Suez §§	17,867	2,551	1,079	60·4	55	21·6	600	33·6	105	41·1	1,029	11	5	6
Ismailîa	11,788	2,307	926	78·6	94	40·7	477	40·5	87	37·7	865	20	3	1
El ʿArîsh	7,498	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qoseir	1,733	16	80	46·2	—	—	46	26·5	—	—	44	8	6	2
Sinai	1,439	71	16	11·1	—	—	17	11·8	—	—	6	—	2	2
Qaliubîa	455,958	952	21,766	47·7	10	10·5	15,127	33·2	7	7·4	20,378	724	401	163
Sharqîa	897,231	3,018	32,709	36·5	30	9·9	22,616	25·2	19	6·3	31,782	606	448	83
Daqahlîa	980,517	2,303	40,587	41·4	56	24·3	27,465	28·0	41	17·8	39,772	760	343	263
Gharbîa	1,619,728	3,557	67,391	41·6	53	14·9	47,726	29·5	32	9·0	63,313	715	450	120
Beheira	763,153	1,871	33,669	44·1	10	5·3	21,165	27·7	11	5·9	33,023	533	267	70
Menufîa	1,044,134	867	45,625	43·7	1	1·2	29,743	28·5	4	4·6	43,326	1,041	337	192
Gîza	477,742	821	25,104	52·5	2	2·4	15,275	32·0	43	52·4	23,973	398	69	20
Beni Suef	388,903	790	19,627	50·5	10	12·7	10,125	26·0	4	5·1	18,995	183	65	48
Fayûm	438,371	414	24,163	55·1	4	9·7	14,810	33·8	4	9·7	21,688	879	467	401
Minia	720,585	1,018	32,581	45·2	—	—	19,050	26·4	3	2·9	29,824	1,325	765	369
Assiût	983,299	551	46,650	47·4	10	18·1	30,010	30·5	7	12·7	42,831	740	465	148
Girga	874,236	177	36,004	41·2	2	11·3	20,171	23·1	1	5·6	34,324	58	44	5
Qena	816,583	960	31,924	39·1	3	3·1	22,232	27·2	2	2·1	30,312	313	238	24
Aswân...	232,958	606	8,461	36·3	3	5·0	5,993	25·7	2	3·3	7,680	165	140	25
Total	11,798,948	184,380	517,553	43·9	2,483	13·5	347,335	29·4	5,220	28·3	489,529	10,325	5,546	2,123
Preceding Year...	11,646,284	180,346	519,940	44·6	2,527	14·0	330,888	28·4	2,245	12·4	471,807	5,511	4,075	1,111

Remarks.

* *Governorates:* Bedouin included.
Provinces: Bedouins excluded.
The number of Bedouins is, according to census of 1897, as follows :—

Cairo	3,911
Alexandria...	5,246
Damietta ...	7
Port Said ...	71
Suez	488
Ismailia ...	307
El ʿArîsh ...	—
Qoseir	42
Sinai	414
Qaliubîa ...	32,491
Sharqia ...	89,026
Daqahlia ...	12,840
Gharbîa ...	30,689
Menufîa ...	15,283
Beheira ...	114,872
Gîza	31,977
Beni Suef ...	31,338
Fayûm ...	60,753
Minia	32,950
Assiût	23,630
Girga	7,575
Qena	16,126
Aswân... ...	26,958
Total ...	536,994

† Environs included.
‡ Births of foreigners included as far as notified.
§ Deaths among passengers and troops are included.
§§ Safaga included :— Births 3, deaths 4, and successful vaccination 1.

II.—REPORT ON SECTION II.

1.—GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Hospitalization of Military Patients.—During the year 1915, the European war began to have its effect upon the Government general hospitals.

Early in January, the hospitals at Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez began to admit military cases into the second class.

In February, Qasr el ʿAini Hospital was cleared of Egyptian patients and used as a base hospital for wounded Turkish prisoners. Arrangements were made for the accommodation of the Egyptian patients in the Church Missionary Society's Hospital at Old Cairo, the Waqf Hospitals, and the German Hospital.

In April, accommodation for 2,000 military cases was arranged, and this was increased later in the year to over 2,300.

In considering these figures it is interesting to note that the total bed accommodation of all the Government general hospitals was in 1914 only 2,485 beds for the whole of Upper and Lower Egypt.

It was further arranged that the army authorities should pay P.T. 40 per diem for Officers and P.T. 17·5 per diem for Non-Commissioned Officers and men. Matrons and nursing sisters were sent to all the hospitals which were not already so staffed. The hospitals filled up immediately the beds were ready, and on May 12 the General Officer Commanding the troops in Egypt, together with the Director Medical Service, inspected all the Delta provincial hospitals and expressed himself pleased with the accommodation and treatment provided. In December, the Government hospital at Medinet el Fayûm was opened for the reception of military cases.

In every instance where a Government general hospital was used for military cases, arrangements were made for the accommodation of the Egyptian patients.

This in many places was done by converting the infectious hospitals into general hospitals for Egyptians and putting the infectious cases into tents or matting huts. In other cases the out-patient buildings were turned into wards for the Egyptian patients and temporary structures erected to accommodate the out-patients.

In all, 14,851 military cases, including prisoners, were treated in the Government general hospitals during 1915.

The number of patient-days for military cases was 306,540.

Out of the 14,851 military cases admitted, 4,459 were discharged as fit for immediate duty, 7,769 were discharged to convalescent homes or camps, 1,262 were invalided to England, 816 were transferred to other hospitals, and 212 died.

The average death-rate for military cases during 1915 was 1·427 per cent.

General Statistics.

Owing to the altered conditions due to the admission of military cases, any comparisons between the statistical figures for 1915 and those for previous years, lose considerably in value.

The number of hospitals remained the same as in 1914, *i.e.* 22.

The number of beds, however, increased from 2,485 in 1914 to 3,320 in 1915, an increase of 835.

This increase was due to the expansion of the hospitals in order to accommodate the military cases. The number of in-patients admitted in 1915 was 50,483, as compared with 44,914 in 1914, an increase of 5,569.

The number of voluntary in-patients in 1915 was 14,807, as compared with 20,293 in 1914, a decrease of 5,486. Military cases were not, of course, classed as voluntary patients.

This decrease was chiefly due to the fact that for the greater part of the year Qasr el ʿAini hospital was admitting military cases, and, therefore, the majority of the voluntary native patients of Cairo went to other hospitals.

The number of days of treatment given during 1915 was 858,878, as compared with 681,680 in 1914, an increase of 177,198. This figure gives some idea of the amount of extra work done in the hospitals during the year.

The average death-rate for all in-patients (both military and civilian) during 1915 was 5·076 per cent, as compared with 6·225 per cent in 1914.

The number of new out-patients during 1915 was 152,329, as compared with 179,338 in 1914, a decrease of 27,009. The number of out-patient attendances during 1915 was 340,774, as compared with 346,673 in 1914, a decrease of 5,899. This decrease in the number of new out-patients and in the number of out-patient attendances is due to the scale of fees for out-patient attendances which was instituted during 1914. These fees are 40, 20, 10, and 5 milliemes per visit, according to the financial position of the patient. The poor are treated gratuitously. As was pointed out in the Report for 1914, these fees were instituted to stop "hospital abuse," *i.e.* persons coming to out-patients departments who could afford to call in a doctor ; and also to reduce the numbers of out-patients, as the work of the out-patients departments was becoming greater than could be performed by the existing staffs.

Both these results may now be said to have been attained.

Cost of Maintenance.

The cost of upkeep of the hospitals during 1915 was L.E. 114,843·117 milliemes. This figure, as in former years, does not include the expenses of the Central Administration, nor does it include repairs and renewals of buildings.

The average cost per bed per annum was L.E. 34·591 milliemes, and the average cost per patient-day was 134 milliemes. During 1914 the cost of upkeep was L.E. 92,189·050 milliemes, the average cost per bed per annum was L.E. 37·098 milliemes, and the average cost per patient-day was 135 milliemes.

The increased expenditure during 1915 amounted to L.E. 22,654·067 milliemes. This was due to two causes: (*a*) the cost of equipping 835 extra beds and of converting hospitals equipped for natives into hospitals for Europeans; and (*b*) the increased cost of all equipment, drugs, dressings, food, etc., owing to the war.

It is extremely satisfactory to note that in spite of this increased cost the average cost per bed per annum decreased from L.E. 37·098 milliemes in 1914 to L.E. 34·591 milliemes in 1915, and the cost per patient-day decreased from 135 milliemes in 1914 to 134 milliemes in 1915.

In 1914 the total cost of upkeep of the hospitals was L.E. 92,189·050 milliemes and the total receipts L.E. 7,230·291 milliemes, therefore the actual cost to the Government of these institutions was L.E. 84,958·759 milliemes.

In 1915 the total cost of upkeep was L.E. 114,843·117 milliemes and the total receipts L.E. 53,786·241 milliemes; therefore the actual cost to the Government was L.E. 61,056·876 milliemes.

Hence in 1915 there was a clear economy to the Government of L.E. 23,901·883 milliemes as compared with 1914.

Of course the large increase in the receipts of the hospitals was due to the fees received for the military patients.

General Notes.

During 1915, *x*-ray installations were installed at the following hospitals : Beni Suef, Mansûra, and Qaliûb.

There are now *x*-ray installations in ten of the Government General Hospitals, *i.e.* Qasr el ʿAini, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Tanta, Mansûra, Zagazig, Qaliûb, Assiût, and Beni Suef.

It is hoped to add to these installations year by year until all the general hospitals are so equipped. During 1915 a milk sterilization plant was erected at Alexandria hospital and another was ordered for Suez hospital.

During 1915, hospital stewards (*Moʿawenîn*) were appointed to the following four hospitals : Tanta, Assiût, Mansûra, and Zagazig. It is hoped year by year to appoint more of these officials until there is one in every hospital.

They combine the duties of hospital store-keeper with the supervision of the deliveries of rations from the hospital contractors, supervision of the work of the laundries and kitchens, etc., etc.

They will relieve the Medical Officers of a considerable amount of routine work and allow them to devote more time to the actual treatment of the patients.

New Buildings and Repairs.

The following new buildings were commenced or completed during 1915 :—

The Nurses' Home at Alexandria hospital was completed and occupied.

Two new blocks were commenced at the Abbassia Infectious Diseases Hospital. These are the first steps in a general scheme to enlarge this hospital. It is at present far too small to meet the requirements of a large city such as Cairo.

A new laboratory was commenced at Suez hospital. This laboratory was very urgently required, chiefly for the pilgrim work.

The total amount spent on hospital repairs and renewals during 1915 was L.E. 3,264, as compared with L.E. 5,707 in 1914, an economy of L.E. 2,443.

The following hospitals were completely repaired and repainted during 1915 : Assiût, Aswân, Sohâg, Esna, and Mansûra.

Small repairs were undertaken in the following hospitals : Abbassia Infectious, Alexandria, Qasr el ʿAini, Port Said, Suez, Minia, and Shibîn el Kôm.

During 1915, credits were obtained from the Ministry of Finance for the work of connecting Qasr el ʿAini and Port Said hospitals to the main drainage systems of Cairo and Port Said. This work, when finished, will result in a real economy, as a considerable sum was spent annually for pumping out the cesspits of both these hospitals.

New Statistical Tables.

Two new statistical tables are inserted in this Report. The first table (Table XXII) gives an analysis of the military cases, showing the numbers treated in each hospital, etc. The second table (Table XXIII) gives the comparative annual statistics of the hospitals for the last eight years. It is interesting to note that the number of beds has risen during this period from 2,263 in 1908 to 3,320 in 1915; the number of in-patients treated has increased from 31,802 in 1908 to 50,483 in 1915, and the number of days of treatment has risen from 556,543 in 1908 to 858,878 in 1915.

As no departmental report was published between 1905 and 1909 it has not been found possible to carry these statistics any further back than 1908.

TABLE XIV.—Comparative General Statistics.

	1914.	1915.	Increase or Decrease.
Number of hospitals	22	22	—
Number of beds	2,485	3,320	+ 835
Number of in-patients treated	44,914	50,483	+ 5,569
Of which voluntary patients	20,293	14,807	— 5,486
Death-rate for in-patients Per cent	6·225	5·076	— 1·149
Number of days of treatment	681,680	858,878	+177,198
Number of new out-patients	179,338	152,329	— 27,009
Number of out-patient attendances	346,673	340,774	— 5,899
Major operations	7,447	5,421	— 2,026
Cost of upkeep L.E.	92,189·050	114,843·117	+ 22,654·067
Receipts L.E.	7,230·291	53,786·241	+ 46,555·950

TABLE XV.—Patients and Cost.

Hospital.	Number of Beds.	Number of In-Patients.	Number of Days of Treatment.	Number of New Out-Patients.	Number of Out-Patients' Visits.	Number of Operations under General Anæsthetic	Cost of Upkeep for 1915.		Cost per Bed per Annum.		Cost per Patient Day.
							L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	M.
Alexandria ...	457	8,189	127,996	18,931	53,620	985	16,669	384	36	476	130
Suez	170	3,411	46,543	5,304	12,295	425	7,432	733	43	722	160
Port Said ...	320	3,118	59,796	24,150	37,164	270	9,213	160	28	791	154
Damietta ...	44	878	11,676	11,783	22,981	184	965	812	21	950	83
Tanta	152	2,131	39,381	4,740	15,281	192	5,167	321	33	995	131
Damanhûr ...	95	1,393	24,787	2,319	3,039	97	3,113	478	32	773	126
Mansûra... ...	141	1,815	38,217	5,461	6,626	127	3,840	700	27	239	101
Zagazig	133	1,904	33,394	3,203	5,809	258	3,720	326	27	970	111
Shibîn el Kôm	98	992	18,832	3,541	13,579	144	3,036	175	30	981	161
Benha	53	1,331	19,757	2,696	3,146	124	2,520	000	47	547	127
Qaliûb	34	886	8,332	7,124	17,747	185	1,140	455	33	542	137
Mersa Matrûh	14	182	1,844	334	550	6	572	163	40	868	310
Qasr el 'Aini...	770	11,269	221,077	33,064	83,591	985	32,632	035	42	379	148
Abbassia Infec.	370	4,705	91,449	—	—	7	11,656	467	31	504	127
Beni Suef ...	49	906	12,796	4,415	8,615	195	1,632	989	33	326	128
Fayûm	45	791	10,043	4,600	8,365	90	1,325	236	29	450	132
Minia	67	1,208	16,549	4,858	15,126	171	1,812	170	27	047	110
Assiût	135	2,542	33,339	4,992	7,833	577	3,225	069	23	889	97
Sohâg	50	1,093	17,788	1,946	7,006	130	1,480	380	29	607	83
Qena	54	761	11,521	3,495	6,055	110	1,355	079	25	094	118
Esna	26	453	5,602	1,496	4,070	96	881	882	33	918	157
Aswân	43	525	8,159	3,877	8,276	63	1,450	103	33	723	177
Total ...	3,320	50,483	858,878	152,329	340,774	5,421	114,843	117	34	591	134

TABLE XVI.—In-Patients (Voluntary and Police).

Hospital.	Voluntary Cases.	Police Cases.	Military Cases.	Total Number of Cases.	Total Number of Days of Treatment.
Qasr el 'Aini	1,420	4,291	5,136	10,847	221,077
Infectious Diseases	3,750	577	327	4,654	91,449
Alexandria...	2,947	3,225	1,735	7,907	127,996
Damietta	690	159	—	849	11,676
Port Said	794	379	1,845	3,018	59,796
Suez	685	586	2,072	3,343	46,543
Tanta	213	881	948	2,042	39,381
Mansûra	299	874	560	1,733	38,217
Damanhûr	238	420	695	1,353	24,787
Zagazig	250	924	679	1,853	33,394
Shibîn el Kôm	102	491	366	959	18,832
Qaliûb...	490	387	—	877	8,332
Benha...	221	563	499	1,283	19,757
Fayûm	106	596	73	775	10,043
Beni Suef	369	504	—	873	12,796
Minia	256	900	—	1,156	16,549
Assiût...	990	1,479	—	2,469	33,339
Sohâg...	205	834	—	1,039	17,788
Qena	163	566	—	729	11,521
Esna	272	172	—	444	5,602
Aswân...	180	327	—	507	8,159
Mersa Matrûh	167	12	—	179	1,844
Total	14,807	19,147	14,935	48,889	858,878

TABLE XVII.—Admissions and Discharges.

Hospital.	Admitted.			Discharged.			
	Existing.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Improved.	Remaining.
Qasr el ʿAini	422	10,847	11,269	1,387	313	9,141	428
Infectious Diseases	51	4,654	4,705	3,840	720	97	48
Alexandria	282	7,907	8,189	3,305	582	3,897	405
Damietta	29	849	878	603	22	223	30
Port Said	100	3,018	3,118	1,822	83	1,117	96
Suez	68	3,343	3,411	2,872	89	310	140
Tanta	89	2,042	2,131	1,779	72	217	63
Mansûra	82	1,733	1,815	1,613	96	45	61
Damanhûr	40	1,353	1,393	1,109	56	163	65
Zagazig	51	1,853	1,904	1,754	70	11	69
Shibîn el Kôm	33	959	992	809	38	109	36
Qaliûb	9	877	886	116	26	725	19
Benha	48	1,283	1,331	1,051	34	191	55
Fayûm	16	775	791	617	38	94	42
Beni Suef	33	873	906	655	42	175	34
Minia	52	1,156	1,208	851	43	275	39
Assiût	73	2,469	2,542	2,048	121	290	83
Sohâg	54	1,039	1,093	791	50	201	51
Qena	32	729	761	456	36	245	24
Esna	9	444	453	359	14	58	22
Aswân	18	507	525	393	16	91	25
Mersa Matrûh	3	179	182	133	2	47	—
Total	1,594	48,889	50,483	28,363	2,563	17,722	1,835

TABLE XVIII.—Out-Patients' Division (Hospitals).

Hospital.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendances.	Hospital.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendances.
			Brought forward ...	112,496	253,985
Qasr el ʿAini	33,064	83,591	Qaliûb	7,124	17,747
Infectious Diseases	—	—	Benha	2,696	3,146
Alexandria	18,931	53,620	Fayûm	4,600	8,365
Damietta	11,783	22,981	Beni Suef	4,415	8,615
Port Said...	24,150	37,164	Minia	4,858	15,126
Suez	5,304	12,295	Assiût	4,992	7,833
Tanta	4,740	15,281	Sohâg	1,946	7,006
Mansûra	5,461	6,626	Qena	3,495	6,055
Damanhûr	2,319	3,039	Esna	1,496	4,070
Zagazig	3,203	5,809	Aswân	3,877	8,276
Shibîn el Kôm	3,541	13,579	Mersa Matrûh	334	550
Carried forward ...	112,496	253,985	Total ...	152,329	340,774

TABLE XIX.—Hospitals Receipts, 1915.

Hospital.	Receipts. L.E.	M.	Hospital.	Receipts. L.E.	M.
			Brought forward ...	50,792	160
Qasr el ʿAini	16,798	285	Qaliûb...	12	725
Infectious Diseases	1,377	238	Benha	1,704	581
Alexandria...	7,772	142	Fayûm	121	900
Damietta	70	100	Beni Suef	153	490
Port Said	5,790	370	Minîa	132	795
Suez	5,764	681	Assiût...	354	843
Tanta	3,534	173	Sohâg	112	303
Mansûra	2,585	735	Qena	58	984
Damanhûr	2,711	520	Esna	173	136
Zagazig	2,731	749	Aswân	152	747
Shibîn el Kôm	1,656	167	Mersa Matrûh	16	577
Carried forward ...	50,792	160	Total ...	53,786	241

TABLE XX.—Lunatics (Suspected and Certified).

Hospital.	Number of Cases certified and sent to Asylum.			Number of Cases discharged as not Insane.			Number of Cases released as Recovered.			Number of Cases released as still Insane but not requiring Asylum Treatment.			Total Cases admitted into Hospitals in 1915.			Total Cases admitted into Hospitals in 1914
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Esna	3	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	1
Sohâg	7	3	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	10	4	14	23
Damietta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assiût	4	2	6	4	2	6	8	2	10	1	1	2	17	7	24	19
Beni Suef	8	1	9	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	17	16
Qena	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	4	5
Mansûra	7	1	8	2	—	2	—	—	—	14	1	15	23	2	25	29
Damanhûr	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3	17
Port Said	12	4	16	—	2	2	1	—	1	13	4	17	26	10	36	31
Minia	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	1	4	2	6	7
Shibîn el Kôm ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	13
Suez	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	7
Fayûm	5	1	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	2	10	14	3	17	16
Qasr el ʿAini ...	13	4	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	13	25	5	30	55
Fever Hospital ...	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	2
Tanta	2	2	4	5	1	6	—	—	—	4	—	4	11	3	14	26
Qaliûb...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benha	4	3	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	8	3	11	19
Alexandria... ...	37	12	49	11	—	11	—	—	—	9	1	10	57	13	70	111
Aswân...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7	9	1	10	6
Zagazîg	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	5	6	1	7	13
Mersa Matrûh ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	116	39	155	34	7	41	14	2	16	78	16	94	242	64	306	416
Compare in 1914	167	59	226	46	5	51	10	3	13	102	24	126	325	91	416	—

TABLE XXI.—Return of Sick.

Section.	Alexandria.	Suez.	Port Said.	Damietta.	Tanta.	Damanhûr.	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibîn el Kôm.	Benha.	Qalîûb.	Mersa Matrûh.	Qasr el ʿAini.	Infectious.	Beni Suef.	Fayûm.	Minia.	Assiût.	Sohâg.	Qena.	Esna.	Aswân.	Total.
Medical :—																							
Alimentary :—																							
Diseases of stomach	305	20	9	23	19	—	15	11	61	20	33	—	41	—	14	2	—	39	10	6	1	11	640
Tuber. peritonitis	10	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	38
Dysentery	274	148	272	37	207	96	77	133	85	86	11	4	194	—	4	4	—	22	11	11	4	13	1,693
Diarrhœa and enteritis	184	17	123	11	35	—	40	21	18	31	9	1	43	—	9	8	1	11	10	4	9	—	585
Liver	38	47	2	27	3	—	12	1	—	8	14	—	30	—	2	1	—	15	4	—	1	—	205
Other diseases	84	29	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	1	16	—	—	—	25	9	—	5	1	1	194
Respiratory :—																							
Pneumonia...	80	135	12	—	15	1	6	2	8	8	2	—	33	33	2	3	2	7	2	1	3	1	356
Phthisis	88	48	3	7	2	1	5	3	1	4	10	2	175	—	—	2	—	15	1	5	6	4	382
Pleurisy	31	26	1	6	5	1	1	13	2	5	—	1	29	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	126
Other diseases	234	66	32	11	28	—	—	—	23	22	15	2	168	—	6	6	20	37	4	7	9	—	690
Circulatory :—																							
Heart	66	35	—	35	11	—	—	12	2	4	4	—	107	—	7	2	—	12	1	1	2	2	303
Other diseases	51	13	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	108
Urinary :—																							
Nephritis	55	9	13	12	19	8	24	18	10	19	6	1	19	—	9	—	—	14	5	2	15	4	262
Other diseases	55	19	8	9	3	—	6	—	4	7	—	—	49	—	24	—	5	6	2	4	3	2	206
Blood :—																							
Spleen...	15	1	1	7	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	37	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	73
Other diseases	50	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	38	3	122	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	223
Nervous :—																							
Brain	27	5	—	6	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	10	—	—	8	1	2	—	1	88
Spinal cord	23	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	2	—	4	1	—	2	1	61
Other diseases	56	23	2	7	7	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	24	—	1	—	4	21	7	2	3	3	165
Constitutional :—																							
Rheumatism	153	63	59	18	45	23	42	19	13	38	8	—	29	—	10	11	9	6	2	1	—	1	550
Diabetes	21	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	60	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	1	—	95
Senility	44	4	8	5	4	—	4	—	—	3	1	—	31	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	110
Debility	144	25	11	6	35	—	21	10	3	18	7	1	85	—	1	1	2	30	—	2	—	1	403
Parasitic :—																							
Pellagra	9	7	—	14	7	1	19	2	1	22	2	—	34	—	—	—	1	2	9	1	1	—	132
Malaria	52	123	35	1	5	3	16	12	14	17	112	7	19	28	15	—	3	7	4	4	—	8	485

Ankylostomiasis	13	7	—	63	1	4	10	1	1	10	113	—	20	—	4	1	15	37	21	2	37	3	363
Filaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Poisoning :—																							
Alcohol	132	6	—	4	145	—	—	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	27	7	4	2	430
Other poisons	22	85	5	2	9	3	5	3	22	18	5	—	—	—	12	1	11	16	7	14	—	—	240
Lunatics	70	5	13	—	14	4	29	7	3	12	—	—	30	—	18	17	7	24	14	3	5	10	285
Other medical diseases	101	1,123	847	105	106	435	393	286	97	97	2	32	193	4,644	82	202	149	329	60	114	62	23	9,482
Surgical :—																							
Fractures :—																							
Simple	218	27	63	21	52	22	34	43	31	36	14	1	1,266	—	38	26	92	146	99	66	6	13	2,314
Compound	121	10	13	10	26	26	31	41	32	8	3	2	2,151	—	23	23	57	74	47	39	1	6	2,744
Tumours :—																							
Malignant	33	11	2	6	1	—	—	5	—	4	2	—	29	—	3	3	—	3	12	2	5	—	121
Non-malignant	16	2	2	10	1	—	2	16	5	9	4	—	48	—	50	3	7	39	13	3	—		231
Traumatic injuries	1,402	492	70	41	673	539	451	797	—	437	117	—	2,956	—	17	157	393	679	497	215	43	226	10,202
Burns	100	10	20	9	26	14	14	19	15	15	6	2	167	—	13	6	15	47	22	5	6	13	544
Bilharziasis	135	18	9	19	9	9	23	10	5	26	25	—	196	—	4	10	15	54	7	2	12	2	590
Fistula in ano	59	11	6	17	16	5	11	15	8	8	7	—	129	—	17	2	15	16	6	1	4	—	353
Liver abscess	13	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	4	—	1	6	—	1	—	—	83
Hernia	108	25	23	31	23	14	26	18	7	22	8	—	143	—	35	17	17	58	12	12	6	3	608
Hæmorrhoids	120	28	7	22	8	1	14	6	4	10	4	1	58	—	11	4	2	58	3	5	11	1	378
Appendicitis	15	64	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	29	—	3	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	121
Vesical calculus	25	7	—	14	14	13	23	20	5	2	9	—	101	—	33	8	15	5	15	7	5	6	327
Other surgical diseases	963	172	1,124	153	205	73	186	119	457	113	247	51	812	—	202	90	83	332	68	52	55	72	5,629
Ophthalmic	218	32	60	14	—	6	7	7	—	25	25	35	190	—	—	35	78	1	13	35	26	26	833
Skin Diseases	175	80	24	7	4	26	37	36	14	19	4	14	53	—	17	37	21	26	7	6	—	4	611
Venereal :—																							
Syphilis	316	105	98	22	143	18	95	98	6	55	4	10	462	—	60	64	73	168	43	29	57	29	1,955
Gonorrhœa	154	175	88	1	175	39	102	59	—	29	—	3	693	—	66	8	43	90	19	55	41	22	1,862
Midwifery	36	7	5	7	11	4	13	7	15	10	3	—	31	—	6	7	8	20	11	4	—	3	208
Gynæcological diseases	77	26	5	21	10	3	11	9	8	5	5	—	24	—	13	3	13	21	4	2	—	2	262
Relatives accompanying patients	1,397	7	32	17	1	—	4	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	5	14	—	10	3	2	1,518
TOTAL	8,189	3,411	3,118	878	2,131	1,393	1 815	1,904	992	1,331	886	182	11,269	4,705	906	791	1 208	2,542	1,093	761	453	525	50,483
Operations under general anæsthetic	985	425	270	184	192	97	127	258	144	124	185	6	985	7	195	90	171	577	130	110	96	63	5,421

TABLE XXII.—Analysis of Military Cases.

Name of Hospital.	Number of Military Patients admitted (including Prisoners).	Number of Military Cases discharged Fit for Duty (or, if Prisoners, to Prisoners' Camp).	Number of Military Cases discharged to Convalescent Homes or Camps.	Number of Military Cases discharged to England.	Number of Military Cases transferred to other Hospitals.	Number of Military Cases which died.	Number of Patient-days for Military Patients (including Prisoners).
Qasr el ʿAini	5,136	—	5,084	—	—	52	86,594
Abbassia Infectious.	327	128	—	—	86	13	4,549
Alexandria	1,735	314	772	441	124	74	57,081
Port Said	1,845	437	1,053	115	98	37	40,599
Port Said Infectious	16	—	—	—	—	1	301
Suez	2,072	1,469	41	285	253	24	28,576
Damanhûr	695	387	120	70	74	5	15,864
Tanta	948	485	241	110	68	1	23,370
Shibîn el Kôm ...	366	204	102	30	14	—	9,896
Benha	499	286	128	38	7	3	8,645
Zagazig	679	337	123	132	62	2	16,223
Mansûra	560	372	105	41	30	—	13,902
Fayûm	73	40	—	—	—	—	940
Total	14,851	4,459	7,769	1,262	816	212	306,540

TABLE XXIII.—Comparative Annual Statistics.

Year.	Number of Beds.	Number of In-Patients.	Number of Days of Treatment.	Number of New Out-Patients.	Number of Out-Patient Attendances.	Total Cost of Maintenance.		Cost per Bed per Annum.	
						L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
1908	2,263	31,802	556,543	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909	2,491	34,221	598,539	144,509	353,409	—	—	—	—
1910	2,385	35,065	579,796	152,733	312,152	—	—	—	—
1911	2,385	37,018	621,350	173,401	385,062	—	—	—	—
1912	2,346	38,887	614,921	192,227	424,707	77,992	867	33	245
1913	2,409	42,794	627,813	207,882	417,845	83,698	539	34	744
1914	2,485	44,914	681,680	179,338	346,673	92,189	050	37	098
1915	3,320	50,483	858,878	152,329	340,774	114,843	117	34	591

2.—GOVERNMENT DISPENSARIES.

The number of Government dispensaries managed by the Department of Public Health during 1915 was 44, as compared with 43 in 1914.

A new dispensary was opened at Tel el Kebîr.

The number of patients treated free of charge in these dispensaries was 41,258, as compared with 44,018 in 1914, a decrease of 2,760.

This decrease is explained by the fact that no figures are available for the dispensary at Siwa Oasis.

The total receipts for the year amounted to L.E. 656·164 milliemes, as compared with L.E. 780·826 milliemes in 1914, a decrease of L.E 124·662 milliemes.

TABLE XXIV.—Out-Patients treated Gratuitously in Government Dispensaries during 1915.

Dispensary.	Number of Patients.	Dispensary.	Number of Patients.
		Brought forward	22,368
Rosetta	698	Abu Qurqâs...	964
El ʿAtf	1,755	Wasta	6,497
Itâi el Barûd...	4,213	Deirût	432
Delingât...	953	Manfalût	2,377
Shubrakhît	375	Abnûb	622
Baltîm (Borollos)...	355	Abu Tîg	322
Barrage	910	Badâri	1,234
Fareskûr...	115	Tema	1,218
Tel el Kebîr	—	Akhmîm	849
Kafr el Sheikh	107	Girga	1,159
Fûa...	442	Baliâna...	392
Abu Hommos	4,255	Bassiûn...	25
Santa	276	Nagʿ Hamâdi	320
Quesna	560	Deshna...	196
Shibîn el Qanâter...	1,024	Qûs	109
Matarîa (Menzala)	137	Qoseir	334
Kafr el Dawâr	84	Edfu	248
El Saff	403	El Derr	75
Beba	933	Sîwa Oasis	—
Etsa...	683	Bahrîa Oasis	986
Beni Mazâr	3,615	Dakhla Oasis	258
Samallût...	475	Kharga Oasis	273
Carried forward	22,368	Total	41,258

TABLE XXV.—Dispensaries' Receipts, 1915.

Dispensary.	Receipts.		Dispensary.	Receipts.	
	L.E.	M.		L.E.	M.
			Brought forward ...	399	841
Rosetta	16	990	Wasta	10	681
El ʿAtf	30	635	Deirût...	7	725
Itâi el Barûd	21	796	Manfalût	25	603
Delingât	11	382	Abnûb...	10	015
Shubrakhît	11	930	Abu Tîg	12	340
Baltîm (Borollos)	6	629	Badâri...	12	395
Barrage	5	932	Tema	15	275
Fareskûr	8	033	Akhmîm	8	441
Tel el Kebîr	8	335	Girga	18	414
Kafr el Sheikh	20	302	Baliâna	10	685
Fûa	23	121	Bassiûn	8	375
Abu Hommos	2	016	Nagʿ Hamâdi	24	970
Santa	17	001	Deshna	27	806
Quesna	3	980	Qûs	10	624
Shibîn el Qanâter	30	853	Qoseir...	13	305
Matarîa (Menzala)	19	815	Edfu	15	088
Kafr el Dawâr	13	855	El Derr	5	485
El Saff	22	660	Sîwa Oasis...	6	226
Beba	51	284	Bahrîa Oasis	6	995
Etsa	7	632	Dakhla Oasis	4	060
Beni Mazâr	41	947	Kharga Oasis	1	815
Samallût	9	013			
Abu Qurqâs	14	700			
Carried forward	399	841	Total	656	164

3 —SCHOOLS FOR "DAYAS."

There are six training schools for *dayas* (native midwives) in the provinces, *viz.* at Sohâg, Minia, Shibîn el Kôm, Tanta, Mansûra, and Zagazig.*

The Cairo school, which was closed at the beginning of the war, has not been reopened.

The course of training is for four months, during which time the pupils live in the school and have daily lectures from the matron. These lectures are supplemented by a course by the Government hospital doctor (except at Mansûra and Shibîn el Kôm).

The pupils (6, 10, or 12, according to the accommodation) attend cases under the supervision of the matron and are well trained in cleanliness, the taking of normal cases, and treatment during the puerperium.

On passing an examination the *dayas* receive a certificate from the Department of Public Health.

An experienced pupil who has taken her certificate is now attached to each school as Staff *Daya*, and is of great assistance to the matron in the routine work.

The number of cases attended during the year has been 1,760; of these 137 were abnormal. Maternal mortality 8; total visits of matrons and *dayas*, 22,928.

Is is interesting to note that whereas eastern women are supposed to have easy and uncomplicated labours, the experience of the matrons is that the cases are just as difficult as in England.

A large number of abnormalities occur, but the patients frequently recover rapidly from an alarming or apparently hopeless condition.

Labours are tedious, usually from uterine inertia, which seems to be due to the frequency of pregnancies commencing from an early age in girls who have not yet attained full growth or maturity.

Numbers of patients who have once been attended by the school *dayas* now send voluntarily for them on a second occasion, and most of the town *dayas* who have been trained at the school send for the matron when they have a difficult case.

A considerable number of women suffering from pelvic trouble come to the matron for advice. These are always seen, and if presenting serious symptoms are urged to attend at the hospital. Most of these cases are suffering from the result of bad midwifery and many from the use of the "obstetric chair" during delivery.

There is urgent need for some form of supervision and inspection of the *dayas* after they receive their certificates.

It is too much to expect that the girls (after only a short four months' course and no previous education of any kind) should keep up to the level of their training when they return to their homes and again come under the influence of the old *dayas* and the superstitions and customs of centuries.

In many cases a "repetition course" at the school would be of great benefit.

Each *daya* on receiving her certificate leaves with a box fitted with all the equipment necessary for attending a normal case.

Over 100 of the women trained at Cairo and in the provinces have been visited during the year. The larger number were found to have reverted to the village ways and kept their boxes carefully packed away as mementoes of their training or had scattered their contents.

Some were doing quite fair work, considering the class from which they are drawn and their surroundings.

A few were most encouraging, and we hear good reports of their work from doctors whom they have called in for difficult cases.

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* During May and June the schools were closed, the Provincial Councils during that time kindly lending the services of the matrons for military work in Alexandria.

The greatest need at present to cope successfully with the whole midwifery question is the establishment of a Maternity Hospital and Training School in Cairo. It should have a few beds and an extern department, and be staffed by women. Here educated girls could qualify as *Qâbila* (midwife), either as a separate course or as a supplement to that received at Qasr el ʿAini. By this means a sufficient number would gradually be trained to go and work in the provincial towns and large villages, and by degrees replace the existing class of *daya*, who is often of the lowest class and combines the occupation of washer of the dead and wailer at funerals with that of midwife.

Here also selected *dayas* from the provinces who give promise of good work might receive a longer course of training.

At present the only provision for maternity cases in Cairo are a few beds in the Waqfs Hospital at Bab el Lûk, and a few at Qasr el ʿAini which are attended by the medical students and the pupils training as *mumarridas* (nurses) and midwives.

TABLE XXVI.—Schools for Dayas.

	Tanta.	Zagazig.	Mansûra (4 Months).	Shebîn.	Minia.	Sohag.
Deliveries	260	452	138	262	195	173
B. B. A.	18	74	8	36	64	86
Primipara	47	41	39	36	25	40
Abnormal	45	15	9	27	30	11
Premature births	20	11	7	10	26	8
Still births	16	23	4	10	13	8
Deaths { Mother	2	1	0	1	0	4
Deaths { Child	0	9	3	7	6	3
In-patients	3	0	1	4	5	1
Total number of cases...	278	526	146	298	259	259
Visits of matrons and *dayas* ...	3,338	7,240	1,290	3,498	2,614	4,948
Number of *dayas* in training ...	10	12	8	9	9	6

Note.—These schools were only working for ten months, being closed while the matrons were withdrawn for military service. At Mansûra the matron was employed on inspection work while waiting for the building of the new school.

TABLE XXVII.—Number of "Dayas" who passed Examination and those who failed in 1915.

Town.	Hospital "Dayas." (1)			Maternity Home "Dayas." (2)		
	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Tanta	51	1	52	19	—	19
Zagazig	68	2	70	22	—	22
Mansûra	33	—	33	6	2	8
Shibîn el Kôm	43	110	153	16	1	17
Minia	31	—	31	13	2	15
Sohâg	36	—	36	18	2	20
Fayûm	11	3	14	—	—	—
Damietta	11	—	11	—	—	—
Port Said	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qasr el ʿAini	41	9	50	—	—	—
Alexandria	22	6	28	—	—	—
Suez	—	—	—	—	—	—
Damanhûr	19	3	22	—	—	—
Benha	42	—	42	—	—	—
Qaliûb	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beni Suef	30	1	31	—	—	—
Assiût	17	7	24	—	—	—
Qena	27	1	28	—	—	—
Esna	2	—	2	—	—	—
Aswân	8	—	8	—	—	—
Total	492	143	635	94	7	101

(1) Number of ordinary Egyptian midwives who attended lectures in hospitals ... 635
„ „ those who passed the examination 492
„ „ „ „ failed 143

(2) Number of Egyptian midwives who attended midwifery course in the maternity homes 101
Number of those who passed the examination 94
„ „ „ „ failed 7

4.—CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES.

The dispensaries for children have done good work during the year.

Two new ones have been opened at Beba and Wasta in the Beni Suef Province, so there are now twelve working. Of these, Assiût, Minia, Fayûm, Gîza, Shibîn el Kôm, Tanta, and Zagazig, are maintained by the Provincial Councils. That of Beni Suef is maintained half by the Provincial Council and half by the Municipality, while at Mansûra and Port Said they are entirely Municipal.

In May the Provincial Councils kindly lent the matrons to the military authorities for work in Alexandria and the dispensaries were closed for about two months, but in July they all re-opened.

The attendances keep large. In six of the dispensaries doctors visit regularly and are of great assistance to the matrons.

Infantile diarrhœa is prevalent in early summer, but exists all the year round, as the Arab mothers' ignorance on all matters concerning the care of children and especially infant feeding is deplorable. Eyes are treated at eight of the Dispensaries (five of these have doctors attending) and add largely to the number of total attendances. Skin cases, the result of dirt and neglect, are always numerous, and cases of profuse impetigo, the result of the village barbers' attempts at vaccination, are not unknown.

It is gratifying to note the improvement in cleanliness among the children attending the old established dispensaries compared with those coming to the newly opened ones. The mothers are learning to bring their children during the first days of an illness and do not wait till they are moribund as they did at first.

That the dispensaries are appreciated by the people is proved by the fact that the women will not infrequently travel thirty kilometres from their villages to seek advice.

The average number of attendances of each patient at the provincial dispensaries is not so great as at those in Cairo, being about five compared with an average of nine in Cairo. This is probably accounted for by the long distances, and also to the fact that the country women work in the fields and are not so free as those in the town.

The daily attendances vary, but average 1,020 a day, the total number of new cases seen during the year being 48,923, while the total attendances number 255,082.

The large towns still without a children's dispensary are : Damanhûr, Benha, Sohâg, Damietta, Ismailia, and Suez.

In Cairo the dispensaries working are :—

Two under the Lady Cromer's Fund at Manshîa and Bulâq.

The Œuvre Mohammed Ali at Abdin.

The Waqfs at Bab el Lûq.

In Alexandria there is also a Lady Cromer's Dispensary, and the State Domains Administration has established one at Damarow.

TABLE XXVIII.—Children's Dispensaries.

Dispensary.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Total Attendances.	Period.
Fayûm	5,510	18,493	24,003	10 months.
Gîza	3,600	24,729	28,329	,,
Tanta	6,663	23,195	29,858	,,
Zagazig	1,778	10,950	12,728	,,
Mansûra	3,944	18,683	22,627	,,
Shibîn el Kôm	2,686	15,118	17,804	,,
Beni Suef	3,552	13,656	17,208	,,
Minia	6,768	16,662	23,430	
Port Said	7,616	35,584	43,200	,,
Assiût	5,059	24,218	29,277	9 ,,
Beba	1,006	2,928	3,934	2 ,,
Wasta	741	1,943	2,684	,,
Total	48,923	206,159	255,082	—
Total last year ...	47,601	202,088	249,689	—
Increase or Decrease ...	+1,322	+4,071	+5,393	—

III. — REPORT ON SECTION III.

1.—OPHTHALMIC SECTION.

Number of Hospitals.—The number of hospitals at work during 1915 was sixteen; two of these were opened during the course of the year, Minia hospital on February 9 and Santa hospital on December 20.

Travelling Hospitals.—These hospitals worked only for four and a half months at ophthalmic relief; they were then transferred with their equipment and staff to help to form the large camp general hospital for British sick and wounded soldiers at first at Alexandria and subsequently at Gîza, near Cairo. The administration of this general hospital was entirely carried out by this Section.

Permanent Hospitals.—These hospitals worked throughout the year normally, though the beds of the Lower Egypt hospitals were occupied during six months by British sick and wounded.

School Inspection.—Owing to the junior doctors having to work at the hospital for sick and wounded (British soldiers), the ophthalmic treatment at the schools was curtailed, though the inspection was carried out to acquire the usual necessary statistics.

Clinical Work and Finances.—The actual sum spent last year on hospital maintenance was L.E. 9,978. For this sum 52,752 new patients were treated; 735,919 attendances were made by out-patients; 48,034 daily diets were issued to 2,274 in-patients; and 42,146 operations were performed.

TABLE XXIX.—Sources of Provision and Maintenance of Hospitals.

	Provided by	Maintained by	Date Opened.
Permanent :—			
Tanta	Government grant	Government grant	1908
Assiût	Public subscription and Government grant	,, ,,	1911
Mansûra	Gift by Badrawi Pasha	,, ,,	1912
Beni Suef	Public subscription	,, ,,	1912
Zagazig	Provincial Council	,, ,,	1913
Mahalla el Kubra	,, ,,	Provincial Council	1913
Kafr el Zayât	,, ,,	,, ,,	1913
Damanhûr	,, ,,	Government grant	1914
Shibîn el Kôm	Public subscription	,, ,,	1914
Sohâg	,, ,,	,, ,,	1914
Minia	Provincial Council	,, ,,	1915
Santa	,, ,,	Provincial Council	1915
Travelling :—			
No. 1 Camp	Sir Ernest Cassel	Sir Ernest Cassel	1904
,, 2 ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	1905
Assiût No. 1	Provincial Council	Provincial Council	1912
Daqahlîa No. 1	,, ,,	,, ,,	1913
Travelling Hospitals closed for Financial Reasons :—			
Gharbîa No. 1	Provincial Council	Provincial Council	1911
,, ,, 2	,, ,,	,, ,,	1911

TABLE XXX.—Permanent and Travelling Ophthalmic Hospitals.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Hospitals in existence :—												
Travelling	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	4	4
Permanent...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	4	7	10	12
New patients treated	2,954	4,210	7,327	7,446	7,794	12,092	14,342	20,488	28,029	40,670	50,126	52,752
Total attendance of out-patients ...	15,039	50,680	94,204	146,830	132,278	177,761	190,247	236,411	341,211	544,267	686,012	735,919
Operations performed	1,282	2,480	5,846	6,794	6,426	9,930	11,486	14,322	21,315	30,648	40,710	42,146
In-patients...	49	140	202	184	208	390	443	678	909	1,807	2,071	2,274
Details :—												
Patients examined					19,614	22,373	25,514	31,274	43,668	62,233	75,398	71,930
Patients regularly treated					7,794	12,092	14,342	20,488	28,029	40,670	50,126	52,752
Incurable cases					4,550	2,302	1,776	2,620	7,200	9,544	10,554	7,765
Blind in one eye					1,189	2,116	2,438	3,196	4,115	5,360	6,425	5,637
Blind in both eyes					852	1,385	3,010	2,811	2,824	3,878	3,591	2,992
Trichiasis cases examined					8,159	10,060	7,507	7,871	13,176	17,329	21,624	23,366
„ „ operated on and cured					2,262	3,128	2,022	3,933	6,942	11,700	16,542	19,149
New patients treated per age :—												
Under 1 year...					247	516	457	761	1,495	2,700	2,472	3,023
From 1 to 5 years					585	1,645	1,497	1,903	3,317	4,631	6,394	5,762
„ 6 „ 10 „					902	1,442	4,469	2,101	3,210	4,786	5,634	5,229
„ 11 „ 15 „					849	1,294	1,475	2,051	3,056	3,799	4,570	5,651
„ 16 „ 20 „					829	1,156	1,499	2,067	2,588	3,253	3,949	4,491
„ 21 „ 40 „					2,584	3,775	4,845	6,116	8,167	12,679	17,257	18,492
„ 41 and over					1,798	2,206	3,100	5,589	6,196	8,822	9,850	10,104

2.—ANKYLOSTOMIASIS CAMPAIGN.

The travelling hospitals have carried on work for the months of January, February, and March 1915, while one permanent hospital provided for by Ibrahim Pasha Murâd continued work till the end of the year. Arrangements had been completed for the opening of another three travelling hospitals in Sharqîa Province, but with the kind consent of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Department of Public Health the five travelling hospitals including their equipment and staff were employed at the Alexandria, Zagazig, and Gîza camps for British and Senegalese sick and wounded.

The number of patients admitted to hospitals for treatment amounted to 4,902.

The number of microscopical examinations made for ova was 12,584.

A survey at Assiût, the most important province of Upper Egypt, has been carried out with a view to determine the incidence of ankylostomiasis, and shows that no less than forty-five per cent of the male population are so affected. A report on this survey campaign has been issued.

STATISTICS OF ANKYLOSTOMIASIS HOSPITALS.

January 1 to December 31.

Age of patients treated:—

1-5	46
6-10	911
11-15	1,198
16-20	653
21-40	1,779
Over 40	315
TOTAL	4,902

TABLE XXXI.—MILITARY SICK AND WOUNDED CASES TREATED IN THE OPHTHALMIC AND ANKYLOSTOMA HOSPITALS.

	Number of Beds.	Period of Work. From	Period of Work. To	Admitted.	Discharged Fit.	Transferred.	Deaths.	Operations.	Remarks.
P.H.D. Clearing Hospitals	150	Jan. 27, 1915	Feb. 20, 1915	124	—	124	—	—	Two tent ophthalmic hospitals at Ismailia and Suez.
P.H.D. Camp at Port Said	120	May 6, 1915	Oct. 28, 1915	545	145	400	—	49	Two tent ophthalmic hospitals.
Permanent Ophthalmic Hospitals	110	May 6, 1915	Oct. 31, 1915	731	357	374	—	38	Five hospitals in Lower Egypt.
P.H.D. Camp for Senegalese	150	May 14, 1915	June 25, 1915	221	90	131	—	22	Two tent ankylostoma hospitals.
P.H.D. Camp at Alexandria	550	May 23, 1915	Oct. 16, 1915	2.389	1.365	1.024	—	485	Four ophthalmic and five ankylostoma tent hospitals.
P.H.D. Camp at Giza ...	650	Nov. 8, 1915	Feb. 25, 1916	1.512	731	781	—	31	Six ophthalmic and five ankylostoma tent hospitals.
GRAND TOTAL... ...	1,730	—	—	5.522	2.688	2.834	—	625	

IV.—REPORT ON SECTION IV.

1.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The chief features to be remarked in connection with infectious diseases during 1915 are :—

(1) The considerable increase in the case incidence and mortality from typhus and typhoid fevers.

(2) The marked increase in the case incidence from relapsing fever.

(3) The continued reduction in the incidence and mortality from measles.

(1) *Typhus and Typhoid Fevers.*

Typhus.—The following list shows the number of typhus cases and deaths reported during the last five years :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
1911	5,012	1,222
1912	5,380	1,658
1913	4,936	1,438
1914	9,508	2,533
1915	17,096	4,216

The greater part of typhus cases occurred in Lower Egypt. The Mudirias which suffered greatly from the disease were : Daqahlîa, in which 4,103 cases were reported; Gharbîa, 2,755; and Beheîra, 2,644.

Typhoid.—During the year, powers were obtained for the compulsory isolation of typhoid fever cases, when thought necessary, and the disease was accordingly transferred from the second to the first category of diseases mentioned in the schedule attached to Law No. 15 of 1912.

(2) *Relapsing Fever.*

761 cases of relapsing fever occurred in 1915, against 211 in 1914. This increase is due to the importation of the disease in the persons of Egyptian labourers returning from Lemnos.

(3) *Measles.*

The number of measles cases reported in 1915 has greatly decreased. Below is the number of cases of measles and deaths therefrom recorded during the last five years :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
1911	8,382	4,380
1912	4,678	2,778
1913	6,125	3,119
1914	5,158	2,270
1915	4,394	1,754

It will be noticed that the percentage of deaths to cases has also decreased.

(*a*) Notifiable Infectious Diseases in General.

TABLE XXXII.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Governorate.	Smallpox.		Measles.		Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.		Typhus Fever.		Relapsing Fever.		Plague.		Scarlet Fever.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cairo	86	22	837	117	1,268	486	5,513	2,429	569	544	256	10	—	—	146	7	49	28
Alexandria...	183	68	134	16	89	23	514	441	432	164	7	—	10	5	49	2	4	4
Damietta	3	—	5	—	7	3	5	4	59	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Said	1	—	11	—	20	9	85	14	23	17	—	—	19	11	6	—	3	1
Suez	10	1	72	1	23	9	52	8	7	1	1	—	—	—	7	—	9	6
Ismailia	4	2	82	—	10	7	28	8	16	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sinai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total...	287	93	1,141	134	1,417	537	6,197	2,904	1,106	743	265	10	29	16	209	9	65	39

TABLE XXXII.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases (*continued*).

Province and District.	Smallpox.		Measles.		Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.		Typhus Fever.		Relapsing Fever.		Plague.		Scarlet Fever.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Gharbîa Province :—																		
Tanta district	28	7	573	344	23	14	35	11	229	102	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kafr el Sheikh district	205	31	—	—	5	3	2	1	201	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahalla el Kubra district	15	2	20	9	45	24	4	1	661	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sherbîn district...	230	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kafr el Zayât district	152	28	—	—	5	4	8	3	670	101	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	—
Desûq district	81	13	—	—	1	1	1	—	174	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa district	34	7	1	1	6	1	1	—	97	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talkha district	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	188	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fûa district	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zifta district	58	7	11	3	9	3	—	—	275	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borollos district	70	21	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	891	207	607	359	96	52	51	16	2,755	541	19	3	8	4	—	—	1	—
Daqahlîa Province :—																		
Mansûra district	46	9	498	161	57	27	32	3	839	133	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Simbellawein district	107	10	—	—	1	1	—	—	136	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mît Ghamr district	7	—	308	167	—	—	—	—	46	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dekernes district	134	12	30	19	1	1	—	—	2,010	306	191	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aga district	114	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	799	328	47	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faraskûr district	44	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	452	39	836	347	59	29	32	3	4,103	824	247	39	—	—	1	—	—	—
Beheira Province :—																		
Damanhûr district	165	34	3	—	16	8	6	2	188	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Shubrakhît district	114	29	—	—	1	1	5	1	481	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Itâi district	263	70	—	—	4	4	—	—	578	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rashîd district	134	37	4	—	7	5	1	—	32	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kôm Hamâda district	132	33	12	—	7	1	—	—	559	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abu Hommos district	192	33	—	—	1	—	—	—	269	28	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delingât district	90	33	2	2	5	4	1	1	278	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kafr el Dawâr district	130	26	—	—	2	1	—	—	221	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mariût district	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sîdi Barrâni	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramleh district...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siwa Oasis district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,225	296	22	2	43	24	13	4	2,644	529	35	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Sharqîa Province:—																			
Zagazig district	6	1	—	—	21	11	26	5	26	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mîna el Qamh district	95	11	—	—	2	2	—	—	29	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bilbeis district	26	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hehia district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kafr Saqr district	39	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Faqûs district	108	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	274	36	—	—	23	13	26	5	324	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Menufia Province:—																			
Shibîn el Kôm district	50	12	10	2	8	8	5	1	190	52	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Menûf district	39	6	19	6	12	5	—	—	164	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tala district	50	9	363	157	17	9	—	—	185	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Quesna district...	69	7	20	4	—	—	4	2	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ashmûn district	28	9	2	—	4	1	—	—	157	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	236	43	414	169	41	23	9	3	708	158	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gîza Province :—																			
Gîza district	20	11	4	—	31	24	18	5	173	74	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	
Embâba district	29	3	24	19	3	3	2	—	458	111	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
El ʿAyât district	26	5	—	—	—	—	3	1	298	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
El Saff district...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	75	19	28	19	34	27	23	6	929	256	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	
Qaliubia Province :—																			
Benha district	48	16	411	184	34	19	9	3	168	44	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Shibîn el Qanâter district	—	—	55	4	7	3	3	—	1	—	156	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tûkh district	31	2	206	62	14	6	6	—	48	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Qaliûb district	3	—	153	105	4	4	15	2	111	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	82	18	825	355	59	32	33	5	328	76	157	16	1	—	1	—	1	1	

TABLE XXXII.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases (*continued*).

Province and District.	Smallpox.		Measles.		Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.		Typhus Fever.		Relapsing Fever.		Plague.		Scarlet Fever.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Fayûm Province:—																		
Fayûm district	82	13	2	—	78	53	30	9	5	5	2	—	3	1	—	—	1	1
Etsa district	238	51	—	—	13	13	—	—	139	21	—	—	62	34	—	—	—	—
Sennûres district	251	58	—	—	32	25	3	1	23	4	—	—	15	4	—	—	1	—
Total	571	122	2	—	123	91	33	10	167	30	2	—	80	39	—	—	2	1
Beni Suef Province:—																		
Beni Suef district	34	8	26	18	22	8	7	1	32	3	10	1	7	2	1	—	1	—
Beba district	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wasta district	17	4	2	1	3	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	58	13	28	19	25	10	8	2	33	4	11	1	7	2	1	—	1	—
Minia Province:—																		
Minia district	37	14	1	—	23	9	19	4	4	3	12	2	15	6	1	—	1	1
Abu Qurqâs district	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—
Samallût district	55	20	—	—	1	1	1	—	33	13	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Beni Mazâr district...	20	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Maghâgha district	11	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Fashn district	13	3	2	—	2	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Total	145	49	3	—	27	13	20	4	51	22	12	2	41	18	1	—	1	1
Assiût Province:—																		
Assiût district	10	4	22	10	31	24	30	14	21	9	1	—	9	8	—	—	2	2
Mallâwi district	39	15	1	1	17	12	—	—	36	8	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
Deirût district	7	1	6	2	11	8	—	—	69	25	3	—	7	6	—	—	—	—
Manfalût district	10	2	35	15	5	5	—	—	170	35	—	—	38	16	—	—	—	—
Abu Tîg district	14	8	4	4	17	13	1	1	560	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Badâri district	6	1	7	6	6	5	—	—	444	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abnûb district	5	1	5	—	3	2	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dakhla Oasis district	124	10	—	—	27	25	—	—	43	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	215	42	80	38	117	94	31	15	1,353	273	4	—	59	31	—	—	2	2
Girga Province :—																		
Sohâg district	37	19	2	2	15	9	19	6	650	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tahta district	69	44	63	28	4	—	1	—	677	163	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Akhmîm district	1	1	84	84	1	—	1	1	82	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girga district	40	9	—	—	11	5	5	1	290	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baliâna district	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	140	73	149	114	31	14	27	9	1,712	411	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qena Province :—																		
Qena district	67	17	2	2	28	25	18	3	248	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esna district	9	1	22	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxor district	34	4	—	—	8	4	—	—	37	21	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qûs district	183	87	110	104	8	6	1	1	372	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deshna district	30	18	20	12	1	1	—	—	90	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nag^{c} Hamâdi district	163	55	69	54	6	4	—	—	75	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	486	182	223	191	51	40	19	4	822	258	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aswân Province :—																		
Aswân district	77	26	29	4	7	5	17	2	54	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edfu district	7	3	7	3	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Derr district	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	85	30	36	7	7	5	18	2	61	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	5,222	1,262	4,394	1,754	2,153	1,004	6,540	2,992	17,096	4,216	761	72	235	120	213	9	75	46

The following diseases were also recorded :—

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicken-pox	278	2
Puerperal fever	220	218
Influenza	211	24
Parotitis	245	18
Erysipelas	198	57
Whooping cough	310	67
Anthrax	12	9
Tetanus	115	86
Leprosy	29	19
Beri-beri	7	7
Malta fever	2	1
Dengue	4	2
Bilious fever	2	—
3 days' fever	20	2
5 days' fever	1	1
7 days' fever	51	—
12 days' fever	1	1

(*b*) Plague.

The total number of cases of plague which occurred in 1915 was 235. In 1914 the number was 219.

The number of localities infected in 1915 was 42, against 39 in 1914 and 52 in 1913.

The usual statistics are given below :—

TABLE XXXIII.—Details of Plague Cases.

Town or District.	Governorate or Province.	Existing.	New Cases.			Deaths in Hospital.	Cured.	Remaining.	Deaths Out of Hospital.			Total.
			Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.				Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	
Egyptians.												
Alexandria ...	Governorate	—	6	—	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	7
Port Said	Governorate	1	13	—	—	5	9	—	6	—	—	19
Kafr el Zayât ...	Gharbîa ...	—	5	—	—	1	—	4	2	1	—	8
Benha	Qaliubîa ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gîza	Gîza	—	2	—	2	4	—	—	1	—	4	9
Embaba	,, ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fayûm	Fayûm ...	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Etsa	,, ...	—	36	7	4	19	28	—	9	6	—	62
Sennûres	,, ...	—	12	—	1	2	11	—	1	1	—	15
Beni Suef	Beni Suef...	—	6	—	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	7
Minia...	Minia ...	—	15	—	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	15
Abu Qerqâs ...	,, ...	—	9	—	—	2	7	—	1	—	—	10
Fashn	,, ...	—	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	4
Beni Mazâr ...	,, ...	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	1	—	2	8
Samallût	,, ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Assiût	Assiût ...	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	5	9
Manfalût	,, ...	—	30	—	6	14	22	—	1	—	1	38
Mallâwi	,, ...	—	5	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	5
Deirût	,, ...	—	2	3	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	7
Total		1	153	10	22	72	103	11	25	10	12	232
Foreigners.												
Alexandria ...	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Grand Total		1	156	10	22	73	104	12	25	10	12	235

Number of cases, 235 ; number of deaths, 120 ; number of cured, 104 ; under treatment on December 31, 12.

TABLE XXXIV.—Monthly Incidence of Cases and Deaths of Plague.

Governorate or Province.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		November		December.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alexandria Governorate	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	5
Port Said „	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	4	1	3	2	3	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	19	11
Gharbîa Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	8	4
Qaliubîa „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gîza „	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	10
Fayûm „	2	1	—	—	—	—	8	6	26	8	35	19	8	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	40
Beni Suef „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2
Minia „	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	4	8	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	10	6	40	17
Assiût „	6	6	6	5	—	—	22	8	14	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	6	59	31
Grand Total	8	7	8	7	2	1	44	21	57	20	55	27	16	8	6	4	4	4	1	—	5	4	29	17	235	120
Percentage to Grand Total	3·4	5·8	3·4	5·8	0·9	0·8	18·7	17·5	24·3	16·7	23·4	22·5	6·8	6·7	2·5	3·3	1·7	3·3	0·4	—	2·1	3·3	12·3	14·2	—	—
Total of Lower Egypt	—	—	2	2	2	1	2	—	7	2	4	3	4	2	4	3	2	2	—	—	2	1	9	4	38	20
Percentage to Total of Lower Egypt	—	—	5·3	10·0	5·3	5·0	5·3	—	18·4	10·0	10·5	15·0	10·5	10·0	10·5	15·0	5·3	10·0	—	—	5·3	5·0	23·7	20·0	—	—
Total of Upper Egypt	8	7	6	5	—	—	42	21	50	18	51	24	12	6	2	1	2	2	1	—	3	3	20	13	197	100
Percentage to Total of Upper Egypt	4·1	7·0	3·0	5·0	—	—	21·3	21	25·4	18·0	25·9	24·0	6·1	6·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	2·0	0·5	—	1·5	3·0	10·2	13·0	—	—

TABLE XXXV.—Number of Cases and Deaths of Plague.

Town or District.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alexandria Governorate ...	—	10	5
Port Said „ ...	—	19	11
Kafr el Zayât	Gharbîa	8	4
Benha	Qaliubîa	1	—
Gîza	Gîza	9	9
Embaba	„	1	1
Etsa	Fayûm	62	34
Sennûres	„	15	4
Fayûm	„	3	1
Beni Suef	Beni Suef... ...	7	2
Minia	Minia	15	6
Abu Qurqâs	„	10	3
Fashn	„	4	1
Beni Mazar	„	8	8
Samallût...	„	4	—
Assiût	Assiût	9	8
Mallâwi	„	5	1
Manfalût	„	38	16
Deirût	„	7	6
	Total	235	120

TABLE XXXVI.—Recapitulation of Plague Statistics, 1899-1915.

Year.	Cases.*	Deaths.*	Deaths per Cent.
1899	93	45	48·0
1900	127	60	47·2
1901	205	102	49·5
1902	481	291	60·0
1903	303	160	52·7
1904	854	501	58·6
1905	266	181	68·0
1906	631	475	75·2
1907	1,253	914	72·9
1908	1,511	780	51·6
1909	513	207	40·5
1910	1,238	615	49·7
1911	1,656	1,041	62·9
1912	884	441	49·9
1913	654	304	46·5
1914	219	111	50·7
1915	235	120	51·0
Total	11,123	6,348	57·1

* Including deaths out of hospital.

TABLE XXXVII.—Comparative Monthly Plague Incidence for 1913, 1914, and 1915.

Month.	1913.					1914.					1915.					
	Existing.	Admissions.	Died.	Recovered.	Died out of Hospital.	Existing.	Admissions.	Died.	Recovered.	Died out of Hospital.	Existing.	Admissions.	Died.	Recovered.	Died out of Hospital.	Remaining.
January	9	22	9	14	10	—	5	—	3	5	1	3	2	2	5	—
February	—	25	10	14	12	—	3	1	3	2	—	5	4	1	3	—
March...	—	70	22	37	23	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
April	—	111	52	54	21	—	11	4	5	3	—	36	13	1	8	—
May	—	99	30	65	20	—	53	30	20	14	—	51	14	27	6	—
June	—	79	18	67	9	—	29	11	17	6	—	44	16	48	11	—
July	—	41	15	40	10	—	34	11	24	4	—	14	6	19	2	—
August	—	24	10	12	6	—	19	9	11	—	—	3	1	3	3	—
September	—	20	3	25	3	—	14	3	9	1	—	3	3	—	1	—
October	—	26	7	13	9	—	5	2	11	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
November	—	7	2	12	2	—	4	—	2	1	—	4	3	1	1	—
December	—	5	1	6	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	22	10	—	7	12
Annual Total...	9	529	179	359	125	—	181	73	107	38	1	188	73	104	47	12

	1913.			1914.			1915.		
Admissions to Hospital ...	529	—	—	181	—	—	188	—	—
Deaths in Hospital ...	—	179	—	—	73	—	—	73	—
Percentage of deaths in Hospital to admissions	—	—	33·8	—	—	40·3	—	—	38·8
Deaths out of Hospital ...	125	125	—	38	38	—	47	47	—
Total of Cases...	654	—	—	219	—	—	235	—	—
Total of Deaths...	—	304	—	—	111	—	—	120	—

(c) Malaria.

The following table shows the number of cases of this disease which have come under the notice of the Administration during the year :—

TABLE XXXVIII.—Malaria Cases notified.

Damietta	Governorate	1
Cairo	„	26
Port Said	„	4
Suez	„	160
Gharbîa	Province	17
Menufîa	„	75
Sharqîa	„	49
Beheira	„	21
Daqahlîa	„	—
Qaliubîa	„	62
Gîza	„	15
Beni Suef	„	8
Fayûm	„	4
Minia	„	4
Assiût	„	3
Girga	„	1
Qena	„	2
Aswân	„	36
	Total	488

The total number of cases notified in the previous year was 920.

2.—THE PILGRIMAGE OF 1915.

Owing to the present war and the suspension of land and sea communication between Egypt and Arabia, the Government, acting on the *fetwa* of the Grand Mufti of Egypt, issued a circular to all Mudirs and Governors asking them to warn the inhabitants against the risks and dangers to which the pilgrims to the Hejaz would be exposed.

This circular, which only offered advice to the people and did not prohibit the pilgrimage, stipulated that the following deposits should be paid by the persons desiring, in spite of the present circumstances, to go to the Hejaz :—

L.E. 75 by pilgrims travelling 1st class.
„ 50 „ „ 2nd „.
„ 40 „ „ 3rd „

These deposits were intended to defray the expenses which the Government might incur in case it should be compelled to bring the pilgrims back to Egypt.

No pilgrims embarked from Suez port.

In December 1915, 187 poor pilgrims returned from the Hejaz to Suez *via* Suakin on board S.S. "Neguilah." These had passed quarantine at Suakin and were kept at Suez under sanitary control for a few days. They were then sent to their respective villages at Government expense.

As to the ports from which they had left for the Hejaz, they can be classified as follows:—

Suez	87
Qoseir	56
El ʿArîsh	18
Port Said	17
Alexandria	2
Port Sudan...	1
Born at Mecca	2
Living at El Hejaz	4
Total	187

3.—PASSENGER AND IMMIGRANT CONTROL.

The following table shows the amount of work that was done by the Department in the control of passengers and immigrants into the country.

It may be noted that owing to the present European war, the number of passengers arriving at Egyptian ports has greatly decreased.

TABLE XXXIX.—Statistics of Passengers who landed at Alexandria

MONTH.	Passengers for Cairo.						Passengers for Interior.					
	1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.
January	78	2	97	272	3	98	33	—	100	129	—	100
February	76	3	96	74	—	100	30	1	96	47	—	100
March	49	—	100	51	—	100	19	—	100	38	—	100
April	12	—	100	56	—	100	9	—	100	30	—	100
May	40	—	100	54	—	100	28	—	100	46	1	98
June	18	1	95	27	1	96	20	—	100	44	—	100
July	32	—	100	47	—	100	21	—	100	40	—	100
August	10	—	100	12	2	85	45	—	100	39	—	100
September	77	—	100	117	—	100	182	—	100	132	—	100
October	62	1	98	131	1	99	87	—	100	122	1	99
November	45	2	95	48	—	100	59	—	100	66	—	100
December	48	3	94	190	7	96	40	—	100	545	20	96
Total	547	12	97	1,079	14	98	573	1	99	1,280	22	98

TABLE XL.—Detailed Statistics of Passengers who landed at Port Said.

MONTH.	Cairo.												Alexandria.												Inte					
	Ordinary Passengers.						Transit Passengers.						Ordinary Passengers.						Transit Passengers.						Ordinary Passengers.					
	1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.
January	11	—	100	2	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	50	—	—	—	1	—	100	—	—	—	1	—	100	5	—	100
February	11	—	100	1	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	100	—	—	—
March	3	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	5	—	100	1	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	100	7	—	100
May	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	3	—	100	13	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	100	1	1	50	—	—	—	1	—	100	—	—	—	1	—	100
July	1	1	50	1	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	100
August	—	—	—	1	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	100	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	7	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	100	—	—	—
November	1	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	1	—	100	2	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	100	64	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	43	3	93	21	1	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	85	72	2	97	1	1	50	1	2	33	5	—	100	14	—	100

FROM SHIPS COMING FROM CHOLERA-INFECTED COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1915.

PASSENGERS REMAINED AT ALEXANDRIA.						TRANSIT PASSENGERS.						TOTAL.					
1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.
283	—	100	6,207	3	99	14	—	100	75	—	100	408	2	99	6,683	6	99
166	1	99	1,100	—	100	4	—	100	8	—	100	276	5	98	1,229	—	100
136	—	100	286	—	100	6	—	100	3	—	100	210	—	100	378	—	100
153	1	99	563	1	99	9	—	100	14	—	100	183	1	99	663	1	99
154	—	100	382	—	100	4	—	100	16	—	100	226	—	100	500	1	99
208	—	100	485	1	99	29	1	96	198	—	100	275	2	99	754	2	99
55	—	100	498	—	100	4	—	100	10	—	100	112	—	100	595	—	100
43	—	100	173	3	98	3	—	100	3	—	100	101	—	100	227	5	97
256	1	99	1,238	4	99	5	—	100	13	—	100	520	1	99	1,500	4	99
159	—	100	296	1	99	9	—	100	12	—	100	317	1	99	561	3	99
83	2	97	228	2	99	1	—	100	4	—	100	188	4	97	346	2	99
53	—	100	446	—	100	—	—	—	2	—	100	141	3	97	1,183	27	97
1,749	5	99	11,902	15	99	88	1	98	358	—	100	2,957	19	99	14,619	51	99

Total number of passengers ... ... 17,646 (including 9,910 refugees and passengers sent to "Chatby Observation Camp" or "Hospital").
" " " found 17,576
" " " not found 70

Percentage of passengers found ... ... 99·61 per cent.

FROM SHIPS COMING FROM CHOLERA-INFECTED COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1915.

RIOR.						PORT SAID.												TOTAL.									TOTAL WITHOUT CLASSIFICATION.		
TRANSIT PASSENGERS.						ORDINARY PASSENGERS.						TRANSIT PASSENGERS.						ORDINARY PASSENGERS.						TRANSIT PASSENGERS.								
1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.					
Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	100	17	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	94	24	—	100	1	—	100	—	—	—	42	1	97
—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	100	5	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	100	6	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	100
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	100	17	—	100	—	1	—	—	—	—	20	1	95
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	100	18	—	100	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	100	27	1	96	—	—	—	—	1	—	36	2	94
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	25	66	—	100	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	37	66	—	100	—	—	—	—	1	—	69	6	92
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	100	24	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	100	39	1	97	—	—	—	1	—	100	49	1	98
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	50	13	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	93
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	100	4	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	100	5	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	100
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	100	—	—	—	—	2	—	22	2	91
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	100	10	—	100	2	—	100	—	—	—	9	—	100	10	—	100	2	—	100	—	—	—	21	—	100
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	100	7	—	100	—	—	—	1	—	100	11	1	91	7	—	100	—	—	—	19	1	95
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	100	1	—	100	—	—	—	2	—	100	92	—	100	1	—	100	—	—	—	95	—	100
—	—	—	—	—	—	28	3	90	225	—	100	10	—	100	—	2	—	82	7	92	332	3	99	11	1	97	1	4	20	426	15	96

TABLE XLI.—Statistics of Passengers arriving at Suez.

Months.	Passengers to Cairo.			Passengers to Alexandria.			Passengers going Abroad via Alexandria.			Passengers to other Places.			Total.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
January	7	6	8	2	4	1	1	2	5	10	9	604	659
February	18	3	15	1	2	7	2	—	2	38	5	208	301
March	5	7	16	1	2	21	—	—	6	21	19	207	305
April	14	2	11	4	—	10	8	4	10	20	7	281	371
May	3	4	20	4	—	9	4	1	—	28	12	190	275
June	4	4	15	6	5	6	—	—	—	16	35	280	371
July	16	15	94	4	12	9	—	—	—	21	44	265	480
August	27	1	23	4	4	9	6	1	4	26	9	235	349
September	15	5	46	2	—	32	2	2	18	17	9	154	302
October	9	1	65	3	3	22	13	4	4	18	10	124	276
November	17	6	77	6	14	5	—	1	1	17	—	118	262
December	33	3	26	8	7	9	—	—	—	20	14	283	403
Total	168	57	416	45	53	140	36	15	50	252	173	2,949	4,354

Damietta.

The monthly number of ships arriving at Damietta was as follows :—

January	—
February	—
March	—
April	1
May	5
June	5
July	2
August	3
September	10
October	19
November	5
December	—
Total ...	50

All these ships arrived from Cyprus. They had 295 sailors on board.

4.—VACCINATIONS.*

TABLE XLII.—Successful Vaccinations and Revaccinations.

	Successful Vaccinations.		Successful Revaccinations.	
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
November and December ...	79,369	81,815	427	636
January 1 to October 31	389,992	409,117	3,439	4,423
Total	469,361	490,932	3,866	5,059

Returns from 453 villages concerning 1,740 cases vaccinated in 1913 had not been received to the end of the year, and are therefore not included.

* *See* also tables on pp. 12 and 13.

5.—" MULIDS." *

In 1915 the Department gave its opinion regarding the holding of four *mulids*, the period of celebration of which varied from three to fifteen days each.

No other *mulids* were celebrated owing to the circular of the Ministry of the Interior dated August 27, 1914.

6.—BARBERS.

(*a*) Specially trained in First Aid.

Owing to the suspension of the scheme no barbers were trained in " First Aid " in 1915 and no " First Aid Chests " were issued.

(*b*) 999 barbers were given sanitary permits during the year.

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* Birthday anniversary.

V.—REPORT ON PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES.

1.—HYGIENIC INSTITUTE.

In common with most Sections of the Department the Hygienic Institute has been materially affected by the war. The total number of examinations made during the year was 19,591, as compared with 10,978 in 1914. Of these examinations, 7,111 were made for the military authorities, but, excluding the work done for the Army, the number of examinations amount to 12,480, an increase of fourteen per cent on the work of the previous year.

In addition to the ordinary work of the Institute, considerable changes have been effected in the course of the year, notably :—

1. The establishment of a Diagnosis Section.
2. The formation of a Water Section for the control of water supplies.
3. The erection of stores for the Institutes and the preparation of a complete inventory of equipment, apparatus, chemicals, etc.
4. The arrangement and cataloguing of the Library of the Hygienic Institute.
5. The erection of animal accommodation at the Hygienic Institute.
6. The rearrangement of the Antirabic Institute with provision of a waiting room and a room for the injection of patients.

During the year the Institute suffered a serious loss in the death of M. Pappel, chief chemist to the Department.

The post of Professor of Parasitology at the School of Medicine, which had been held by an enemy subject, being vacant, the lectures on this subject were carried out by the Sub-Director of the Hygienic Institute.

Owing to the difficulty experienced by the Department in obtaining drugs in Europe and the urgency of the demand, one of the chemists of the Institute was sent to England to purchase these in London and was absent for about three months.

The influence of the war has made itself particularly felt in the difficulty in obtaining glass, bacteriological stains, and pure chemicals. Fortunately the Institute was well provided in this respect at the beginning of the year, but the increased amount of work and the demands of the Army have largely depleted the reserves of these materials.

At the beginning of the year the English bacteriological staff, through the Director-General, placed their services at the disposal of the military authorities, but it was decided that they were more usefully employed in the Institute.

(*a*) Bacteriological Section.

Owing to the large number of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in Egypt, the work of this Section during the year has been largely increased.

As well as the usual routine examinations made for Government hospitals and Government Services throughout the country, some 1,400 examinations were carried out for private practitioners. This Service—the Diagnosis Service—has been regularized during the year, and a scale of fees for the different examinations at the Institute has been drawn out and

published in the *Journal Officiel.* In order that the Institute should not enter into competition with private individual laboratories, these fees have been considered as consultation fees and have been charged accordingly. All specimens, where the necessity for a bacteriological examination is of importance from a public health point of view, or where, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, an examination is desired, are examined free as part of the routine work, so that only a few special examinations (twenty-one) were made during the year, fees for which amounting to L.E. 36 were collected.

Varying numbers of blood specimens from the Lunatic Asylum have been examined weekly for the Wassermann reaction (for detailed results *see* the Annual Report on Lunatic Asylums). The result of the Wassermann reaction in connection with nervous and mental diseases is of such importance that the Institute has undertaken at the Director's request to make weekly examinations of all patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylum. This may necessitate the carrying out of this reaction on two days of the week instead of one as at present.

The following table gives a list of the examinations made under their several headings of Government, Private, and Military, as well as the number of positive findings.

TABLE XLIII.—Specimens Examined.

Nature of Specimen.	Government.	Private.	Military.	Total.
Cholera	7	—	4	11
Plague	231	—	—	231
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	10	18	25	53
Diphtheria	399	925	747	2,071
Malaria and relapsing fevers	1,893	21	91	2,005
Relapsing fever	257	—	—	257
Agglutination reaction for enteric	500	230	1,733	2,463
„ „ typhoid only	1,264	—	—	1,264
„ „ dysentery	1	2	13	16
„ „ Malta fever	8	6	11	25
Cultural examinations for enteric	133	13	3,092	3,238
„ „ dysentery (and microscopic)	61	19	555	635
Wassermann reaction	281	12	313	606
Films for gonorrhœa and spirochæta pallida	145	8	181	334
Sputum for tuberculosis	129	11	70	210
Urine for albumin, sugar, or both	14	—	2	16
„ bilharzia ova	164	1	1	166
Anthrax	9	—	1	10
Blood films from Serum Institute	226	—	—	226
Miscellaneous	6	9	116	131
Grand Total	5,738	1,275	6,955	13,968

During the month of March the Serum Institute was closed and arrangements were made for the cold storage of virulent blood in order to keep the strain. Some of this blood was afterwards utilized for the purpose of double inoculation in cases where a doubt existed as to the purity of the infecting strain or in districts where no virulent blood was procurable. Owing to the impossibility of obtaining bottles from Europe a large quantity of the cattle plague serum in stock still remains in demijohns. During the year, 27,466 doses of serum were issued, leaving a total of 384,736 doses at the end of 1915.

The old Khedivial Railway Car, which had been fitted up as a bacteriological laboratory, was finally put into working order and handed over to the military authorities on May 4.

This car, which, when taken over from the Railway Administration, was originally intended for special work such as plague, cholera, etc., has been of inestimable value in enabling the military authorities at once to establish a fully equipped bacteriological laboratory in the Canal Zone with headquarters at Ismailia, and having the additional advantage of being able to be moved from place to place along the line as required. An attendant detached from the Institute staff is with the car ; he was in constant touch with the Central Laboratory in Cairo, from which all media and instruments required were issued.

In connection with the routine diagnostic work detailed above, investigations have been carried out on points of interest cropping up in the course of the work. A paper read by one of the staff at a meeting of the Anzac Medical Society gives the result of some researches carried out on the subject of Enterica among the troops. These results will be published as a separate departmental paper.

Bacteriological examinations were also made for various Government Services, and reports were submitted on filters, disinfectants, milk, etc.

Experiments were carried out on sewage effluents for a Commission studying the question of sewage disposal, and bacteriological and animal experiments were made in connection with the work on *fessîkh*,* published as a separate departmental paper.†

Examinations were made for the Cairo City Health Inspectorate of samples of water and ice as well as of aerated waters made by local firms.

Anti-Scorpion Serum.—During the year, thirty-seven reports were received on the use of anti-scorpion serum. The results of all the reports received since this serum was first used in 1906 are as follows :—

TABLE XLIV.

AGE.	Total Number of Patients treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
From 0 to 5 years	149	25	16·78
„ 6 to 10 „	115	7	6·08
„ 11 to 15 „	71	2	2·81
„ 16 to 20 „	65	1	1·54
Over 20 years	259	—	—
Cases for which no age was given	16	—	—
TOTAL	675	35	5·18

Military Work.—The presence of large bodies of troops in Egypt, with the creation of numerous hospitals in Cairo for the reception of the sick and wounded from the Gallipoli Peninsula, necessitated the provision of facilities for bacteriological diagnosis on a very considerable scale, and such bacteriological equipment as was available in the military stores was almost exhausted at once by the sudden demand. The Hygienic Institute supplied the Army with a large amount of glass, culture media, etc.; but it soon became evident that the stock of these materials in the Institute would not stand the strain if distributed to various military laboratories, and as it was not possible to obtain further supplies in any reasonable time from Europe, it was decided that, at any rate until military laboratory equipment could be obtained from England, it would be more economical to centralize the work as far as possible. With this object the services of the Hygienic Institute were placed at the disposal of the military authorities by the Director-General, and early in September the Institute was constituted the Central Bacteriological Laboratory for the Army work of the Cairo district. During the latter part of the year four Medical Officers of the R.A.M.C. were attached for short periods to the Institute, but the work was in the main carried out by the ordinary staff.

* Locally prepared salted fish.

† "Report on the Sale of Fish, and the Preparation of *Fissikh* in Egypt." Cairo, 1916.

(*b*) Chemical Section.

The following chemical analyses have been performed during 1915 :—

TABLE XLV.

Samples received from	Water.	Hashish.		Butter.		Milk.		Pharmaceutical Products.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Present.	Absent.	Genuine	Adulterated.	Genuine	Adulterated.			
Government Administrations	338	44	37	43	8	2,057	1,002	70	66	3,665
General Parquet	—	109	37	14	13	—	1	4	5	183
Private persons...	11	—	—	4	1	1	1	—	4	22
Military	50	—	—	12	—	2	3	17	12	96
Grand Total ...	399	153	74	73	22	2,060	1,007	91	87	3,966

Milk Analysis.—The daily analysis of milk on behalf of the Cairo Health Inspectorate has been continued during 1915. A summary of the results is appended :—

TABLE XLVI.

Description.	Number.	Percentage.
Genuine	1,975	66·5
Adulterated (skimmed, watered, or both)	982	33·1
Skimmed	614	20·7
Watered...	201	6·8
Skimmed and watered ...	167	5·6
Abnormal	12	0·4
Coagulated on arrival	10	—

The following additional examinations of milk have been performed :—

Samples sent by Public Health Inspectors, of which 19, *i.e.* 24 per cent, were adulterated	79
Tinned milk examined for Central Stores	7
Sample examined for metallic poisons and alkaloids	1
Sample of cream	1

The following is a table of the miscellaneous analyses :—

TABLE XLVII.

	Government.	Military.	Parquet.	Private.
Native flour	24	—	4	2
"Atta"	—	—	—	2
Wheat...	2	—	—	—
Native bread	4	—	1	—
Yeast	—	3	—	—
Arachis oil...	16	—	—	—
Cocoanut oil	4	—	—	—
Stomachs, for poisons ...	3	1	—	—
Sugar of milk	1	—	—	—
Jam	—	6	—	—
Honey...	2	—	—	—
Vegetables...	1	—	—	—
Vermouth	1	—	—	—
Lemonade	—	2	—	—
Carbolic acid	1	—	—	—
Petrol	2	—	—	—
Aluminium sulphate... ...	4	—	—	—
Fæces for metallic poisons	1	—	—	—
Total	66	12	5	4

In addition to the above, the following investigations were made :—

Establishment of Standards :—

Butter.—Forty-one analyses of genuine *gamoos* butter-fat were made at regular intervals during the year. Each sample examined was prepared from the mixed milk of five healthy animals, milked in the presence of a member of the staff. A detailed account of this work has been published.*

Six samples of butter-fat prepared in the laboratory from genuine goat's milk were also examined.

Milk.—Forty-six analyses of genuine cow's milk from individual animals were made during the year, the animals being milked dry in the presence of a member of the staff. This work is being continued.

One hundred and four analyses of genuine goat's milk were also performed, the animals being milked as above.

Benzoic Acid in Milk.—Experiments made in the laboratory confirmed the observation made elsewhere that milk on souring shows the reaction commonly employed for the detection of benzoic acid.

A method was evolved by which the presence or absence of benzoic acid in sour milk could be definitely established.

Lettuce Oil.—The chemical examination of lettuce oil (Arabic *zcit khass*), an oil expressed from the seed of a variety of lettuce cultivated in Upper Egypt, was undertaken. As the chemical constants of this oil do not appear to have been published previously, it was considered of interest to carry out the examination here. Several samples were examined, both of the oil purchased locally and of the oil expressed from the seeds in this laboratory. The work is being continued.

Alcohol.—Complete analyses were made of the four grades of alcohol manufactured on a large scale in Egypt.

Lemonade.—At the request of the Cairo Health Inspectorate a variety of lemonades, aerated waters, etc., sold in different parts of Egypt, were examined. Eighty-seven samples were obtained and tested for saccharine and aniline dyes. Of these, 32 contained saccharine and 36 aniline dyes.

A bacteriological examination was also performed.

Bread.—Loaves made from a mixture of wheat and maize flours were prepared, and attempts were made to distinguish by chemical and microscopical examinations between bread made in this way and bread made from wheat flour alone. Unfortunately all attempts were unsuccessful.

The total number of chemical analyses performed during the year was about 4,500.

(*c*) Water Service.

With a view to the hygienic control of water supplies in Egypt, a special Water Service was formed by the Department early in the year, and was placed in charge of the Director of the Hygienic Institute with the collaboration of the Chief Engineer of Municipalities and Local Commissions. It is intended that this Service will undertake the regular inspection of all public water supplies, whether these are in the hands of the

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* G. Hogan and E. Griffiths-Jones : "On the Fat of Egyptian Buffalo Milk." Cairo, 1916.

Government, Municipalities, companies, or private individuals, and will concern itself with all questions relating to water supplies in Egypt.

In spite of the exceptional conditions created by the war and the small amount of time available for this work a good beginning has been made. All the larger supplies have been visited and are being reported on. Where necessary repeated visits have been made and suggestions for the improvement of the existing conditions or for necessary modifications drawn up. The formation of a large number of military camps throughout the country has necessitated the provision of local water supplies, either by the sinking of wells or otherwise, and the Water Service has been constantly consulted by the military authorities regarding these supplies and has made a considerable number of analyses of waters, both chemical and bacteriological, in this connection. A detailed list of the results of these analyses is included in the typewritten "General Report of the Work done in the Central Bacteriological Laboratory (Hygienic Institute), Cairo, during the Year 1915," which has been furnished to the Military Authorities.

The number of analyses of water and ice made for all purposes during the year are as follows :—

TABLE XLVIII.

	Number of Samples.	Examined for Total Bacteria.	Examined for Lactose Fermenters.
Bacteriological.			
Cairo :—			
Rod el Farag supply	444	444	444
Gîza supply	290	290	137
Meʿâdi supply	507	507	507
Zagazig supply	7	7	7
Ismailia „	2	2	2
Heliopolis „	2	2	2
Private supplies	1	1	1
Ice	11	11	11
TOTAL	1,264	1,264	1,111
Chemical.			
Public supplies...	338	—	—
Private „	11	—	—
Military „	50	—	—
TOTAL	399	—	—

Samples of all consignments of aluminium sulphate or "alumino-ferric" to be employed for the clarification of water are examined at the Institute, both for their content of available aluminium sulphate and for absence of arsenic ; and a number of specimens of sand have been examined for their suitability for use in filters.

The sinking of a new well by the Cairo Water Company for the supply of Zeitun and Heliopolis afforded a good opportunity of testing the character of the water in the various strata passed through, and by arrangement with the Director-General of the Company a series of ten samples of water were collected at regular intervals between the depths of twenty-six and seventy-six metres. Samples of the corresponding strata were examined by the Geological Survey.

It was originally intended to sink the well only to a depth of sixty metres, but as the successive analyses showed that the character of the water was improving it was decided to sink it a further sixteen metres, which had the additional advantage that it was possible to exclude some of the upper strata which yielded a less desirable water. The final results have entirely justified expectations.

In the course of an enquiry into the distribution of the Cairo supplies, the question was raised as to whether certain of the public drinking fountains might not possibly be supplied by unfiltered Nile water. In order to settle this point advantage was taken of the fact that the water from the deep wells at Rod el Farag contains an appreciable quantity of manganese which is absent from the Nile water. Water from the wells at Rod el Farag was therefore substituted for the usual filtered Nile water for some days in supplying the town and samples taken from each of the public drinking fountains collected and tested chemically. It was found that in every case the water was well water, showing that the water supplied normally to all the public drinking fountains is filtered Nile water. In order to prevent any possibility of error the samples were all actually collected by chemists from the Institute.

A regular weekly bacteriological examination of the Rod el Farag, Gîza, and Meʿâdi supplies, and a daily bacteriological examination of the water from the Cairo supply as delivered in town has been carried out throughout the year.

Although the Water Service has been in existence so short a time, its influence on the efficiency of many of the supplies is already evident. It has generally been found that the engineers in charge of the various provincial installations welcome any suggestions for the improvement of the supply and as a rule take a genuine pride in their works. Considering the great influence which a good and safe water supply naturally has on the health of the population, it is to be hoped that means will be found for the extension of this Service, with a view not only to the control and improvement of existing supplies but also to the study of the many problems connected with drinking water in Egypt.

2.—VACCINE INSTITUTE.

Of late years the output of calf lymph has been steadily increasing, a specially large increase occurring in 1914.

During 1915 the number of doses issued was slightly less than in the preceding year, owing to the influence of the European war.

The amounts issued during the last five years are as follows :—

	Doses.
1911	532,836
1912	576,210
1913	771,361
1914	1,025,896
1915	961,665

The adoption of cold storage for the calf lymph has greatly simplified the work of the Institute, and it is now possible to keep a large supply to meet any emergency.

The lymph kept at 2° C. has been found to maintain its efficiency, and no difficulty has been experienced.

The issue for 1915 was made up as follows :—

	Doses.
Public Health Inspectors	244,240
Extra to Public Health Inspectors	422,950
Egyptian Army	8,440
Ministry of Waqfs	1,000
Ministry of Education	6,605
Prisons Department	2,950
Suez Canal Company	2,360
Provincial Councils	3,710
Alexandria Municipality	137,000
Miscellaneous (gratis)	64,170
Sudan Government	50,315
British Army	4,088
Miscellaneous sales	13,845
	961,665

3.—ANTIRABIC INSTITUTE.

Six hundred and sixty-nine persons were treated.* Of these, 518 completed the course, 147 were treated for ten days only, as the animal which inflicted the injuries was found after observation to be non-rabid, and 4 patients voluntarily ceased to attend.

The statistics therefore refer to 518 cases, against 531 in the previous year.

The monthly incidence was as follows : January, 51 ; February, 41 ; March, 58 ; April, 44 ; May, 40 ; June, 26 ; July, 50 ; August, 44 ; September, 42 ; October, 42 ; November, 40 ; and December, 40.

It is worthy of note that since the establishment of the Institute the number of cases treated has in previous years shown a marked maximum for the month of June, whereas this year's figures show a marked minimum in that month.

The 518 persons treated may be subdivided as under :—

Egyptians	458
Foreigners resident in Egypt	55
Foreigners not resident in Egypt	5

Their place of origin was :—

Cairo Governorate	81
Alexandria Governorate	37
Canal Governorate (Suez, Ismailia, and Port Said)	15
Damietta Governorate	4
Qaliubîa Province	27
Sharqîa „	46
Daqahlîa „	50
Menufîa „	29
Gharbîa „	52
Beheira „	19
Gîza „	43
Beni Suef „	14
Fayûm „	15
Minîa „	16
Assiût „	33
Girga „	20
Qena „	10
Aswân „	1
Abyssinia	2
Syria	1
Turkey in Europe	2

The cases were due to :— †

Dogs	in 470	cases
Cats	„ 14	„
Wolves	„ 15	„
Jackals	„ 2	„
Monkeys	„ 3	„
Horses	„ 5	„
Donkeys	„ 2	„
Camels	„ 5	„
Human beings	„ 2	„

The position of the bites or scratches was as follows :—

On the head	59	cases.
On uncovered parts	292	„
Through clothing	167	„

It was not always possible to diagnose the disease in the animals to which the injuries were due, for the following reasons :—

One hundred and ninety-eight animals escaped and could not be found.

Thirty were killed, but the bodies were buried or thrown away instead of being sent to the Institute.

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* Three persons, who presented themselves more than a year after the date on which they were bitten, were not treated.

† The discrepancy between the number of animals and the number of cases is due to the fact that frequently several persons were bitten by the same animal.

Ninety-two dead bodies of animals arrived in a state of putrefaction and no investigation was possible.

No information could be obtained regarding several animals.

A positive diagnosis of rabies was established in the case of forty-seven animals (forty-three dogs, two donkeys, one horse, and one cat), these having bitten sixty persons. The diagnosis was established :—

For thirty-four animals (thirty-two persons), by rabbit inoculation or microscopical examination at the Institute.

For six animals (ten persons) by the Veterinary Department.

For seven animals (eighteen persons), by the Veterinary Service, Alexandria Municipality.

In the case of seven animals, having bitten sixteen persons, there is a strong presumption of rabies, based on the death of one or more of the persons bitten, from supposed rabies.

In eighteen cases the diagnosis was considered doubtful.

In twenty-three cases it was regarded as negative, the inoculated animals giving no reaction.

Method of Treatment.

The injuries are divided into three categories :—

Bites on the head.

Bites on uncovered parts other than the head.

Bites through clothing.

For all bites of the first category, and sometimes those of the second, serotherapy is employed as well as vaccination.

Serotherapy.—The method employed is that of Dr. Marie (in use at the Pasteur Institute, Paris), slightly modified. Dr. Marie's original method is to emulsify one gramme of the medulla of the inoculated rabbit in 10 c.c. of saline solution ; to 2 c.c. of this decimal dilution, 4 c.c. of sheep antirabic serum is added, and 6 c.c. of the mixture injected daily for three days.

This method, originally used in the Cairo Institute, was modified in 1910, since which date patients are given daily, for the first three days' treatment, 10 c.c. of a mixture of equal parts of the decimal dilution and antirabic serum.

The antirabicidal value of the serum is controlled from time to time by injecting rabbits, after trephining, with a mixture of equal parts of serum and a centesimal solution of fixed virus (Dr. Marie's method). Animals so inoculated should not contract rabies.

Vaccination.—Until 1909, dried cord (Pasteur's method) was used for vaccination, but subsequently, Högyes' method of dilutions was adopted as being more suitable to warm countries. The dilutions originally used were five in number, as follows :—

Dilution	5	contained	$\frac{1}{6}$	cm.*	in 5 c.c. of saline solution,		or a dilution of	1 : 240
,,	4	,,	$\frac{1}{5}$	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 : 200
,,	3	,,	$\frac{1}{4}$	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 : 160
,,	2	,,	$\frac{1}{3}$	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 : 120
,,	1	,,	$\frac{1}{2}$	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 : 80

* The weight of the rabbits being about 1,500 grammes, one centimetre of marrow represents approximately 12·5 centigrammes.

In 1911, it was decided to intensify the treatment by commencing on the first day with dilution 3, without using the dilutions 5 and 4, but in some cases unpleasant symptoms occurred, and in 1912 a return was made to the use of the five dilutions, their respective strengths being somewhat reduced as follows :—

Dilution	5	contained	$\frac{1}{7}$	cm.	in 5 c.c.	of saline solution,	or a dilution of	1 : 280
,,	4	,,	$\frac{1}{6}$	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 : 240
,,	3	,,	$\frac{1}{5}$	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 : 200
,,	2	,,	$\frac{1}{4}$	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 : 160
,,	1	,,	$\frac{1}{3}$	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 : 120

In 1913, the strength of the dilutions was again reduced as follows :—

Dilution	5	contained	$\frac{1}{15}$	cm.	in 5 c.c.	of saline solution,	or a dilution of	1 : 600
,,	4	,,	$\frac{1}{12}$	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 : 500
,,	3	,,	$\frac{1}{10}$	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 : 400
,,	2	,,	$\frac{1}{8}$	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 : 300
,,	1	,,	$\frac{1}{6}$	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 : 250

In addition, use was made of cord which had remained at least twelve days in glycerine, and was therefore of slightly reduced virulence.

The mortality-rate was somewhat large in 1914, and this fact, as well as numerous articles in the medical press, having both adequately demonstrated the advantages of a somewhat energetic treatment, it was decided to return to the system used in 1912, with the modification that the cord used is allowed to remain ten days in glycerine. The dilution of 1 : 280 corresponds approximately to the four-days dried cord used in Pasteur's method, and the dilution of 1 : 600 to the five-days dried cord.

The dilutions are injected in doses of 5 c.c. per day during fifteen or twenty-one days, their administration being graduated according to the severity of the bite.

Statistics.

As is the practice in other Antirabic Institutes, the statistics only comprise deaths occurring more than fifteen days after the conclusion of the treatment. In the opinion of the principal writers on the subject, it is only towards the twentieth day after the treatment has been completed that immunity may be considered as being acquired. Deaths occurring before the lapse of this period are due to the virulency of the infecting virus, the severity of the bites, and delay in the application of the treatment. They should, therefore, strictly speaking, not be taken into account.

During 1915, two deaths were reported of patients treated in 1914, and two deaths occurred of persons bitten and treated in 1915. The table below gives details of these four cases. It is noteworthy that case No. 5762, seriously bitten by a wolf, died of rabies more than five months after the accident.

The corrected mortality-rate, comprising only deaths which occurred more than fifteen days after the end of the treatment, thus representing the really unsuccessful cases, is 0·77 per cent.

Five deaths also occurred during treatment or less than fifteen days after its completion. The gross mortality was therefore 1·72 per cent.

Two men also died of rabies without having undergone any antirabic treatment, the deaths being brought to the notice of the Institute by the fact of patients contaminated by the above persons coming for treatment.

TABLE IL.—Notes on Deaths of Patients in 1915.

Serial Number.	Name of Patient.	Age.	Residence.	Date of Bite.	Position of Bites.	Nature and Number.	Bitten by	Dates of Treatment.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.
5762	Oada Yussef	14	Barshûm el Soghra, Tûkh, Qaliubîa.	Sept. 24, 1914.	Left fore-arm.	1 serious.	Wolf.	September 25 to Oct. 15, 1914.	March 1, 1915.	Patient's residence.
5870	Mohammed ʿAbd el Monʿeim	15	Daqadûs, Mît-Ghamr, Daqahlîa.	Nov. 8, 1914.	Right index finger.	2 fairly serious. 2 slight.	Dog.	November 10 to Dec. 30, 1914.	April 1, 1915.	Patient's residence.
6010	Ahmed Mussa	20	Samannûd, Mahalla, Gharbîa.	Jan. 30, 1915.	Left hand.	4 slight.	Dog.	January 31 to Feb. 20, 1915.	May 19, 1915.	Patient's residence.
6022	Hanna Mansûr	14	Kafr el Gazzâr, Benha, Qaliubîa.	Feb. 5, 1915.	Nose; right index finger.	2 fairly serious. 3 slight.	Dog.	February 7 to Feb. 27, 1915.	April 4, 1915.	Patient's residence.

Note.

The system adopted for the classification of patients treated at the Cairo Institute is not absolutely the same as that in use at the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

At the Paris Institute the patients are divided into three categories, *viz.* bites in the head, bites in the hands, and bites in other parts of the body.

In Cairo it appeared preferable to divide the cases into bites in the head, bites in uncovered parts of the body or limbs, and bites through clothing.

The reasons which have led to the adoption of the latter classification are the following :—

In France, persons bitten in the body, arms, or legs, are in the vast majority of cases bitten through clothing, and the only bites met with in naked skin are those of the head and hands.

In Egypt, on the other hand, where a large number of the population, especially children, are scantily clad, bites of the naked skin may occur not only in the head and hands but also in other parts of the body (feet, legs, thighs, arms, shoulders, etc.).

Bites in the uncovered skin are more dangerous than bites through clothing, as the latter may either wholly or in part prevent the entrance of the virulent saliva into the wound. Bites in the uncovered skin therefore receive a special treatment and should be separately classified.

TABLE L.—Results of Antirabic Treatment in Cairo during 1915.

	Bites in the Head.			Bites in the Hands.			Bites in the Body.			Total.		
	Treated.	Dead.	Mortality per Cent.	Treated.	Dead.	Mortality per Cent.	Treated.	Dead.	Mortality per Cent.	Treated.	Dead.	Mortality per Cent.
Class A	2	0	0	18	0	0	8	0	0	28	0	0
„ B	3	0	0	16	0	0	9	0	0	28	0	0
„ C	53	1	1·9	99	1	1·05	288	0	0	440	2	0·45
	58	1	1·6	133	1	0·7	305	0	0	496	2	0·44

Class A.—The animal causing the bite proved to be rabid by the development of rabies in animals bitten, or by the experimental inoculation.

Class B.—The animal causing the bite declared to be rabid after examination by a veterinary surgeon.

Class C.—The animal causing the bite suspected of rabies.

TABLE LI.—Results of Antirabic Treatment in Cairo during 1915.

	Bites in the Head.			Bites on naked Skin.			Bites through Clothing.			Total.		
	Treated.	Dead.	Mortality per Cent.	Treated.	Dead.	Mortality per Cent.	Treated.	Dead.	Mortality per Cent.	Treated.	Dead.	Mortality per Cent.
Class A	2	0	0	22	0	0	4	0	0	28	0	0
„ B	3	0	0	22	0	0	3	0	0	28	0	0
„ C	53	1	1·9	241	1	0·4	146	0	0	440	2	0·45
	58	1	1·6	285	1	0·33	153	0	0	496	2	0·44

Table L gives the patients treated in Cairo during 1915 classified according to the rules adopted by the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

Table LI gives the same patients classified according to the rules adopted by the Cairo Institute.

It will be noticed that in these tables the corrected total mortality (0·44) is different from the corrected total mortality of 0·77 given in the body of the report. The explanation of this difference is as follows :—

Up to and including the year 1914 the mortality rate in the Cairo Institute has been calculated on the number of patients beginning their treatment in any one year and on the deaths occurring in the same year.

For the year 1915, and in future, the more correct method used by the Paris Institute will be employed for Cairo, so that the statistics for any one year will only refer to patients commencing their treatment between January 1 and December 31 of the year in question. The death of any patient will be included in the year during which he commenced his treatment, and not as previously according to the date of death.

Owing to this change in the system of classification the deaths of two patients (Nos. 5762 and 5870), who were bitten and treated during the year 1914 but died during 1915, are not included in the statistics for either 1914 or 1915 and are here recorded separately.

For the same reason it will be noted that in the annexed tables only fifty-six persons are included as bitten by animals experimentally proved to be rabid, or certified as rabid by a veterinary surgeon, instead of the sixty-one persons given in the body of the report, the difference of five being patients treated during 1914.

While the results obtained in the Cairo Institute by the method now in use must be regarded as very satisfactory and compare favourably with those of other similarly situated Institutes, no finality has been reached, and the question of the most suitable method is at present under consideration.

VI.—MEDICAL COMMISSIONS.

1.—CAIRO.

As will be seen from the attached table (Table LII) 4,682 certificates were issued by the Central Medical Commission during 1915.

This shows an increase of 906 as compared with 1914.

The number of certificates issued by the Central Medical Commission during the last five years is as follows :—

1911	3,088
1912	2,961
1913	3,013
1914	3,776
1915	4,682

The work of the Central Medical Commission is continually developing, and there is reason to believe that but for the present circumstances, which led to the number of appointments amongst Government officials being curtailed, the total of examinations for admission to the service would have been larger.

2.—PROVINCIAL.

The eighteen Provincial Medical Commissions have conducted 7,249 medical examinations. This figure gives an increase of 2,942 as compared with last year. The attached table (Table LIII) shows the work carried out by these Commissions.

TABLE LII.—Annual Return of Medical Examinations made by the Central Medical Commission of Cairo.

Month.	Object of Medical Examination. Number of Cases. For Admission to Service.	For Sick Leave.	For Invaliding from Service.	For Determination of Age.	Other Examinations if Any.	Total.	Causes of Rejection of Candidates applying for Entry to Service. Diseases of Defective Vision.	Urinary System.	Respiratory System.	Circulatory System.	Nervous System.	Digestive System.	Other Miscellaneous Diseases.	Total.
January	48	82	90	2	6	228	15	9	—	1	—	—	1	26
February	70	72	83	73	2	300	7	6	—	3	—	—	—	16
March	170	92	88	130	5	485	39	21	2	8	1	—	2	73
April	135	100	57	27	1	320	22	27	1	4	—	—	4	58
May	193	175	65	7	5	445	38	52	1	8	—	—	—	99
June	142	170	91	15	6	424	23	42	—	9	—	—	1	75
July	158	174	111	4	7	454	36	37	—	13	—	—	1	87
August	179	132	112	37	6	466	39	33	1	10	—	—	2	85
September	202	137	85	2	1	427	51	33	1	6	—	—	2	93
October	194	111	72	22	1	400	48	25	—	5	—	—	1	79
November	144	143	75	27	3	392	34	34	—	5	—	—	—	73
December	180	103	56	1	1	341	32	17	2	12	—	—	2	65
Total	1,815	1,491	985	347	44	4,682	384	336	8	84	1	—	16	829

TABLE LIII.—Annual Return of Medical Examinations made by the Central and Provincial Medical Commissions during the Year 1915.

Commission.	Object of Medical Examination. Number of Cases. For Admission to Service.	For Sick Leave.	For Invaliding from Service.	For Determination of Age.	Other Examination if Any.	Total	Causes of Rejection of Candidates applying for Entry to Service. Diseases of Defective Vision.	Urinary System.	Respiratory System.	Circulatory System.	Nervous System.	Digestive System.	Other Miscellaneous Diseases.	Total.
Central Medical Com.	1,815	1,491	985	347	44	4,682	384	336	8	84	1	–	16	829
Alexandria	469	198	195	150	20	1,032	43	17	—	2	1	—	—	63
Suez	38	44	18	24	1	125	8	1	—	1	—	—	3	13
Port Said	35	34	22	17	17	125	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Damietta	23	33	10	12	2	80	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Beheira	182	307	175	2	—	666	30	26	—	2	—	—	5	63
Gharbia	158	423	125	12	—	718	52	2	1	—	—	—	4	59
Menufia	271	171	80	5	—	527	77	40	—	4	—	—	2	123
Daqahlia	185	218	87	35	43	568	61	1	2	6	—	—	4	74
Sharqia	73	137	85	30	—	325	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
Qaliubia	166	82	66	2	6	322	50	4	—	1	—	—	3	58
Giza	79	141	37	14	7	278	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	25
Fayûm	113	95	97	30	2	337	37	—	—	—	—	—	2	39
Beni Suef	112	178	59	39	1	389	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Minia	151	198	74	21	1	445	40	15	—	—	—	—	—	55
Assiût	88	186	60	49	3	386	16	1	—	1	—	—	1	19
Girga	90	117	52	24	1	284	15	2	1	1	—	—	1	20
Qena	96	95	226	94	1	512	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	15
Aswân	24	31	41	28	6	130	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
Total	4,168	4,179	2,494	935	155	11,931	872	445	13	104	2	—	48	1,485

VII.—INSPECTORATE OF PHARMACIES.

Certain statistics regarding pharmacies in 1915 are contained in the following table :—

TABLE LIV.

	Cairo.		Alexandria.		Provinces.		Total.	
	Pharmacies owned by		Pharmacies owned by		Pharmacies owned by		Pharmacies owned by	
	Qualified Pharmacists.	Unqualified Proprietors.	Qualified Pharmacists.	Unqualified Proprietors.	Qualified Pharmacists.	Unqualified Proprietors.	Qualified Pharmacists.	Unqualified Proprietors.
Existing at end of year...	91	47	45	22	62	83	198	152
Inspected and found satisfactory...	1	3	7	4	7	3	15	10
Inspected and found unsatisfactory	1	2	1	1	—	3	2	6
Inspected and found mediocre	1	2	—	2	—	1	1	5
Opened	4	8	6	5	2	5	12	18
Closed...	3	11	3	9	5	13	11	33
Procès-verbaux drawn up for offences against the Law of 1904...	15	43	9	12	10	56	34	111
Sentenced	8	7	2	8	6	32	16	47
Acquitted	1	—	—	—	2	9	3	9
Pending	6	36	7	4	2	15	15	55

1.—Seventy-one samples of medicines were taken and analyzed with the following results :—

(*a*) One warning was addressed to an unqualified proprietor at Alexandria.

(*b*) Four *procès-verbaux* drawn up against qualified pharmacists (Cairo 2, Alexandria 1, and provinces 1), resulting in two sentences (Cairo 1 and Provinces 1), and two cases still pending (Cairo 1 and Alexandria 1).

(*c*) Nine *procès-verbaux* drawn up against unqualified proprietors (Cairo 1, Alexandria 2, and provinces 6), resulting in seven sentences (Alexandria 1 and provinces 6), and two pending (Cairo 1, Alexandria 1).

(*d*) Twenty-five samples of medicines were found good.

2.—One hundred and eight samples of *manzûl* were taken and analyzed with the following result :—

(*a*) Twenty-four *procès-verbaux* drawn up against the vendors (Cairo 15 and provinces 9), resulting in five sentences (Cairo 1 and provinces 4), eighteen pending (Cairo 14 and provinces 4), and one acquittal (provinces).

(*b*) Thirty-six samples of *manzûl* were found after analysis to be free from anæsthetic substances.

3.—Eight authorizations to practise as pharmacists were issued to holders of the following diplomas : 1 Russian, 1 Greek, 1 American, and 5 Egyptian.

4.—Two authorizations were granted to sell poisons, the total number in existence at the end of the year being 72 after taking into account the closure of five establishments.

5.—Fifty-one offences against the Pharmacy Law had the following result :—

(*a*) Four warnings sent to qualified pharmacists (Cairo 2, Alexandria 1, and provinces 1).

(*b*) Eight warnings sent to unqualified owners of pharmacies (Cairo 3, Alexandria 2, and provinces 3).

(*c*) Thirty *procès-verbaux* drawn up against persons for the illegal practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons (Cairo 8, Alexandria 1, and provinces 21), resulting in 20 sentences (Cairo 5 and provinces 15), four acquittals (provinces), six pending (Cairo 3, Alexandria 1, and provinces 2).

(*d*) Nine *procès-verbaux* drawn up against druggists (Cairo 2, Alexandria 1, and provinces 6), resulting in five sentences (Alexandria 1 and provinces 4), and four pending (Cairo 2 and provinces 2).

VIII.—ENGINEERING BRANCH.

1.—SPECIAL CREDITS FOR NEW WORKS.

The following table shows the details of special credits for new works.

TABLE LV.

Name of Work.	Sum granted in Budget 1915–1916.	Total Grant.	Expenditure from April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916.	Total Expenditure to March 31, 1916.
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1. Alexandria Hospital.—Completion of additional pavilion	400	9,800	51	7,557
2. Alexandria Hospital.—Nurses' Home ...	140	2,800	49	2,207
3. Completion, Infections Hospital, Zagazig ...	35	2,040	—	1,937
4. Antirabic Institute.—Installation of 25 electric lamps	30	30	30	30
5. Fever Hospital.—New annexes	13,000	13,000	889	889
6. Qasr el ʿAini Hospital.—Accumulating battery	487	500	484	493
7. Qasr el ʿAini Hospital.—Connection to main sewer	350	350	380	380
8. Public Latrines, Cairo.—Connection to public sewer	271	271	249	249
9. Sohag Ophthalmic Hospital.—Cupboards and shelves, etc.	21	152	8	104
10. Shibîn el Kôm Ophthalmic Hospital.—Cupboards and shelves, etc.	21	152	9	115
11. Minia Ophthalmic Hospital.—Cupboards and shelves, etc.	21	33	10	23
12. Bacteriological Institute	80	230	80	230
13. Sanitation of Waqfs' Mosques.—Government share	450	450	302	302
Works undertaken by the Ministry of Public Works.				
1. Hygienic Institute.—Animal house	250	250	—	—
2. Suez Hospital Laboratory	500	500	—	—
3. Stable at Abbassia for Scavenging and Watering Service	581	—	—	—
4. Fayûm Ophthalmic Hospital	3,230	—	—	—

Below are given notes on the above new works :—

1. *Alexandria Hospital: Completion of Additional Pavilion, for 90 Beds.*—This building was completed and occupied at the end of 1913. The credit granted for 1915 was for electric light and bell installation, painting and colourwashing walls, and a last coat of paint to woodwork of doors and windows, etc. The electric light and bell installation was completed this year; but the painting could not be done owing to the premises being occupied by wounded soldiers.

2. *Alexandria Hospital: Nurses' Home, Completion.*—This building was completed in 1914 and occupied. The credit granted for 1915 was for electric light installation and painting.

The electric lighting was completed, but the painting could not be done owing to these quarters being occupied by nurses.

3. *Zagazig Hospital: Completion of Infectious Block.*—The credit granted for 1915 was for electric light installation. This work could not be done owing to the hospital being very full.

4. *Antirabic Institute: Installation of 25 Electric Lamps.*—This work was completed and handed over on June 7, 1915.

5. *Fever Hospital, Abbassia: New Annexes.*—This work was commenced and is progressing satisfactorily.

6. *Qasr el ʿAini Hospital: Accumulating Battery.*—This work was completed and handed over on July 7, 1915.

7. *Qasr el ʿAini Hospital: Connection to Main Sewer.*—This work was completed and handed over on March 22, 1916.

8. *Public Latrines, Cairo: Connection to Main Sewer.*—The connection of Ezbekia Garden latrines to the main sewer has been executed departmentally. The work is going on in the latrines of ʿAbdin and Wagh el Birka.

9, 10, *and* 11. *Sohâg and Shibîn el Kôm Ophthalmic Hospitals.*—The amount spent in 1915 is for supplying and fixing marble memorial tablets.

12. *New Store Room and Shelving, etc.*—This work has been executed departmentally.

13. *Sanitation of Wakfs' Mosques.*—A sum of L.E. 450 was granted in 1915. This represents Government share in sanitary works to Waqfs' mosques, some of which have already been executed and some are in course of execution.

The expenditure on the above credit up to end of March 1916 amounted to L.E. 302.

2.—REPAIRS.

The repairs and "Aménagements" credit for the budget year 1915–1916 was L.E. 6,609.

The expenditure from April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916, was:—

Repairs	L.E. 5,591
"Aménagements"	„ 1,018
	L.E. 6,609

The following repairs were effected:—

TABLE LVI.

Name of Building.	Expenditure from April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916.		Name of Building.	Expenditure from April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916.	
	Repairs.	Aménagements.		Repairs.	Aménagements.
	L.E.	L.E.		L.E.	L.E.
			Brought forward ...	4,054	807
Abbassia Fever Hospital...	161	52			
Alexandria Hospital... ...	717	187	Tanta Hospital	26	1
Alexandria: Glymenopoulo and Shatby Hospitals ...	14	—	Zagazig Hospital	21	57
Assiût Hospital...	549	52	Abdin latrines	8	—
Aswân Hospital...	238	28	Abu el ʿEla, Abbassîa and Ezbekîa latrines	43	—
Beni Suef Hospital	17	—	Central Administration ...	941	84
Benha Hospital...	9	53	Scavenging and Watering Service and Old Cairo Destructor	24	—
Shibîn el Kôm Hospital ...	21	18	Assiût Ophthalmic Hospital	53	—
Damanhûr Hospital... ...	10	—	Beni Suef Ophthalmic Hospital...	5	—
Damietta Hospital	17	—	Shibîn el Kom Ophthalmic Hospital...	4	—
Damietta Public Health Office	17	—	Mansura Ophthalmic Hospital...	7	—
Esna Hospital	122	—	Minia Ophthalmic Hospital...	10	—
Fayûm Hospital	19	—	Sohâg Ophthalmic Hospital...	1	—
Hôd el Marsûd Hospital...	117	—	Tanta Ophthalmic Hospital...	22	—
Qasr el ʿAini Hospital ...	808	47	Zagazig Ophthalmic Hospital...	11	3
Qena Hospital	1	—	Disinfecting Stations ...	20	7
Mansûra Hospital	355	31	Various	341	59
Mersa Matrûh Hospital ...	3	—			
Minia Hospital	45	—			
Port Said: Hospital, Medical Officer's House, Public Health Office, and Inspector's House... ...	248	181			
Suez Hospital	225	35			
Sohâg Hospital...	341	123			
Carried forward ...	4,054	807	Total	5,591	1,018

3.—WORKS PAID FOR BY OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS AND EXECUTED DEPARTMENTALLY.

TABLE LVII.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Cost.
	L.E.
On Ministry of Public Works' Account.	
Sanitary arrangements, Kubri el Rayâh Police Outpost	157
Modification of latrines, Ministry of the Interior	13
Taking down bakery oven, Lunatic Asylum, Abbassîa	6
Repairs to pipes, etc., Cairo *Abattoir*	13
Completion of sanitary works, Ensha Palace	6
On Deposit from Shawarbi Pasha's Waqfs.	
Repairs to engine, pump, and sundry repairs	22
For Ophthalmic Section.	
Completion of four portable tanks for Ankylostoma campaign : Belbeis, Mîna el Qamh, Zagazig (Sharqîa)	12
Fixing three pumps, etc., at Ankylostoma Hospitals, Faqûs, Qanayât, and Ibrahimîa	23
Making one pump with portable tank, etc., for No. 1 Travelling Ophthalmic Hospital	19
On Provincial Councils' Account.	
Mahalla el Kubra Ophthalmic Hospital	10
Santa Ophthalmic Hospital	14
On Army Authorities' Account.	
Expenditure on Army hospitals, Gîza, Zagazig, Kafr el Sheikh ...	22
Suez : accommodation for Army patients	305
On Economies "Travaux Neufs" Account.	
Public latrine, Qantaret el Dekka, connection to main sewer	10
Public Latrine, Abdin, connection to main sewer	9
On Epidemics Credit.	
Building a destructor at Fever Hospital, ʿAbbassîa	10

4.—SANITARY INSTALLATIONS. (January 1 to December 31, 1915.)

TABLE LVIII.

	Number.
Examined, reported upon, and approved	40
Etablissements Insalubres.	
Examined and modifications suggested	116
Examined and approved...	58
Mosques.	
Old Mosques :—	
Examined and reported upon...	873
New Mosques :—	
Plans approved (Private)	15
Plans approved (Waqfs)	1
Houses (examined and approved).	
Abbassîa	2
Saptîa	1

IX.—STORES BRANCH.

The following is a comparison of the budgetary estimates for the years 1915 and 1916:—

TABLE LIX.

	1915.	1916.
	L.E.	L.E.
Equipment...	23,635	19,857*
Instruments	3,427	4,223
Drugs...	13,513	20,196†
Epidemic	6,662	6,783
Clothing	4,053	720‡
Repairs	700	2,441§
Transport	733	733
Forage	729	681

Value of stores bought locally in 1915, L.E. 30,777.
Value of stores bought abroad in 1915, „ 14,946.
2,900 invoices have been dealt with.

Contracts.

	1915.
Number of contracts signed during the year	130
Total value of Department's contracts including rations, etc.	L.E. 74,972
Value of contracts for Central Stores :—	
Equipment	„ 16,180
Drugs	„ 9,700
„ (supplementary contract)	„ 8,000
Value of contracts for Epidemic Store	„ 2,095

* The 1915 estimate is based on actual contract rates for the year. The estimates for 1916 were compiled before current prices could be obtained and in many instances the items have been priced at pre-war rates, which will be exceeded.

† Rates calculated, where possible, at last London prices. The increase is due to the rise in these prices.

‡ The allocation for 1915 included many articles which in the current estimates have been added to the ordinary hospital equipment section. The current allotment of L.E. 720 is confined to the supply of uniforms.

§ The estimate of 1915 refers only to the cost of repairs executed by other Departments and private firms but excludes the cost of repair works in the Departmental Workshops. The current estimates apply to all repair work and include cost of labour.

The following is a comparison of the main contracts in 1914 and 1915 :—

TABLE LX.

Contract.	Rates. 1914. L.E.	M.	Rates. 1915. L.E.	M.	Amount of Contract. 1914. L.E.	Amount of Contract. 1915. L.E.
(1) Petroleum ... ... per tin	0	125	0	140	1,125	420*
(2) Crude oil ... ... per kilo.	0	004·5	0	005	873	110
(3) Milk in tins ... ... „	0	025·6	0	029	285	232
(4) Meat for Qasr el ʿAini Hospital :—						
Beef ... ... „	0	048	0	045		
Mutton ... ... „	0	064	0	060		
Meat for Fever Hospital :—					2,902	2,500
Beef ... ... „		—	0	050		
Mutton ... ... „	0	064	0	065		
(5) Native bread .—						
Qasr el ʿAini Hospital ... ... „	0	013	0	010¾	2,723	1,955
Fever Hospital ... ... „	0	013	0	011		
(6) *Bersîm*, Scavenging and Watering Service ... ... per qantâr	0	037	0	033	902	815
(7) Straw bedding ... ... per ton	1	375	1	350	618	513
(8) *Tibn*... ... ... „	2	900	3	000	2,175	2,280
(9) Water vans ... ... each	78	000	98	000	234	294
(10) Rabbits for Antirabic Institute ... „	0	080	0	075	185	192
(11) Rations for Cairo hospitals		—		—	11,000	8,172*
(12) Rations for provincial hospitals		—		—	12,000	24,160
(13) Alcohol ... ... per kilo.	0	019·2	0	019½	458	588
(14) Ice ... ... per block	0	019	0	019	260	225
(15) Equipment, etc.		—		—	14,967	16,180
(16) Drugs, general adjudication		—		—	12,355	9,472†
(17) Drugs, local adjudication		—		—	4,500	1,754
(18) Coal...		—		—	—	5,108

* 1914 figures include supply to Lunatic Asylums.

† This figure represents the value of drugs for Central Stores only ; drugs bought for other Departments are not included.

General Equipment.

TABLE LXI.—Comparison between Prices of Main Items in 1914 and 1915.

Item No.	Description.	Rate in Milliemes. 1914.	Rate in Milliemes. 1915.
80	Bedsteads, 2nd class	1,360	2,230
104	Blankets, white, woollen	410	550
107	„ brown „	230	405
133	Boots, shawishes...	384	535
228	Cases for mattresses	310	318
416	Drawers, 2nd class	46	46
468	*Gallabîas*, large	143	125
495	Gowns, Hospital...	570	685
547	Jackets, calico	69·5	61
569	Jerseys, blue	215	188
706	Mattresses, felt	256	192
765 *a*	Pannikins, aluminium	—	60
866	Pots, copper ... ... per kilo.	111	115
981	Sheets, 2nd class	200	366
984	„ draw, thick	—	108
991	Shirts	55	54·5
1011	Shoes, *Tamurgis*	189	205
1037	Slippers	144	145
1190	Towels, white	42	64
1455	*Crin végétal*... ... ... per kilo.	10	11
1594	Material No. 3 ... ... per metre	21	21
1608	„ No. 17, bed ticking ... „	45	69
1630	„ No. 39, blue flannel ... „	—	265
1660	*Arachis* oil ... ... per kilo.	53	57
1770	Soap, washing ... ... „	29	19*
1771	„ soft ... ... „	—	16
1172	Tents, 3rd class	—	3,840
1603	Canvas for tents... ... ... per metre	36	34

* Contractor was unable to supply at rate quoted. Purchases were made at rate of 35 milliemes.

Workshops.

The cost of labour in the Workshops in 1915 amounted to approximately L.E. 1,720.

In addition to hospital furniture and appliances, about 20,000 instruments have been repaired.

In a few instances the manufacture of complete appliances has been undertaken with a view to ascertaining the relative cost as compared with home manufacture, and the results appear to justify further development in this direction.

The following table shows the comparative costs for a few items :—

TABLE LXII.

	Departmental Shops.		London Price.		
	L.E.	M.	£	s.	d.
Operation stretcher	0	775	1	0	10
Lead lined *x*-ray photo plate boxes	3	800	7	10	0
Irrigator stands	3	118	7	4	0
x-ray screens	3	245	8	0	0
Operation trolleys	3	420	7	10	0
Operation stools	2	000	2	5	6

Wood splints were turned out at about seventy-five per cent cheaper than home prices. It should be noted that the Department's rates include twenty-five per cent general overcharge and that the London prices do not include the cost of freight, etc., to Egypt.

70,000 identification discs were struck during the year.

Drugs.

The expenditure on drugs has increased enormously owing to the war. It is anticipated that prices for the current year will average about 100 per cent above those obtained on 1915 contract.

The following is a comparative table of the main items for 1914 and 1915. The latter were obtained in December 1914. Prices have advanced considerably since that date :—

TABLE LXIII.

Item Number.	Description.	Price in Milliemes. 1914	1915
67	Aspirin ... ... per kilo.	345	915
70	Acid, boric ... ... ,,	34	35
72	Acid, carbolic ... ... ,,	87	126
108	Alcohol ... ... ,,	19½	19½
160	Bismuth carbonate ... ... ,,	1,100	1,251
236	Copper sulphate ... ... ,,	70	61
316	Glycerine ... ... ,,	102	110
356	Iodine, pure ... ... ,,	1,760	1,972
407	Magnesium sulphate ... ... ,,	05	09
474	Castor oil ... ... ,,	40	39
480	Turpentine ... ... ,,	56	89
481	Opium ... ... ,,	2,300	3,047
544	Potassium iodide ... ... ,,	1,475	1,422
547	Potassium bromide ... ... ,,	200	1,800
577	Quinine sulphate ... ... ,,	2,220	2,021
608	Sodium bicarbonate ... ... ,,	08	06
488	Vaseline ... ... ,,	47	76
620	Sodium salicylate ... ... ,,	160	577
471	Cod liver oil ... ... ,,	73	36
353	Iodoform ... ... ,,	1,660	2,660

Preparations to the value of L.E. 5,125 were made in the Drugs Store during the year.

Medicines to the value of L.E. 2,419 were sold from the various Hospital Out-patients Departments and Provincial dispensaries.

Store Transactions.

The following statistics cover the general work of the storekeeping section and accounting offices for the stores of the Department :—

TABLE LXIV.

	Requisitions.	
	Issued.	For Stores returned to Head quarters.
Equipment	5,636	2,847
Drugs	3,266	790
Epidemic Store	1,885	995
Serum Store	26	11
Surgical instruments	1,325	410
Kulna Store	2,556	1,444
Forage	129	126
	14,823	6,583

Number of charges of permanent stores in the Department 313

Value of stores issued on payment :—

	L.E.
From General Stores...	4,031
From Epidemic Store...	1,443

Value of stocks on April 1, 1916 :—

	L.E.
Instrument Store	2,710
Drug Store	9,165
Equipment Store...	12,759
Kulna Store	125

(Epidemic Store not included.)

Stores Lost.

During the year, stores to the value of L.E. 658 have been lost. Of this sum L.E. 162 have been recovered.

X.—CAIRO SCAVENGING AND WATERING SERVICE.

The figures given below indicate the areas of public roads dealt with by this Service :—

TABLE LXV.

	Macadam.	Asphalt.	Earth Roads.	Total.
Beginning of 1915 :—	Square Metres.	Square Metres.	Square Metres.	Square Metres.
East bank of the Nile	2,028,349	65,423	500,000	2,593,772
Gezîra and west bank of the Nile...	487,205	14,577	—	501,782
				3,095,554
Added during 1915 :—				
East bank	17,791	6,314	—	24,105
Gezîra and west bank	1,420	—	—	1,420
				25,525
Total at end of year* :—				
East bank	2,046,140	71,737	500,000†	2,617,877
Gezîra and west bank	488,625	14,577	—	503,202
				3,121,079

The following tabular statement shows the area at the end of, and the area added during, each of the past three years :—

TABLE LXVI.

	Area.	Extension.
	Square Metres.	Square Metres.
1913	2,950,000	105,583
1914	3,095,554	145,554
1915	3,121,079	25,525

The above figures are exclusive of areas maintained against payment for private account, which were increased, in 1915, by 10,528 square metres, and are now 84,003 square metres of macadamized roadway, of which 10,528 square metres (the area of platforms and roads leading to military platforms at Madbuli, Abu el 'Ela, and Zeitûn) are only temporarily watered at the request of the Egyptian State Railways Administration.

Buildings.—During 1915, another new masonry stable, with drainage, accommodating forty animals, was constructed at Abbassia by the State Buildings Department at a cost of L.E. 548·406 milliemes.

This stable replaced an unsightly mat and wooden shelter, and it is hoped, as credits become available, to gradually replace the remaining wooden shelters in the various stables by masonry buildings of this type, which has proved satisfactory.

* Based on figures supplied by the Tanzim Department.
† Approximate only, exact figures being unobtainable.

Water Consumption.—The following is a tabular statement of the net water consumption of the Service in 1914 and 1915 :—

TABLE LXVII.

Month.	1914.	1915.
	Cubic Metres.	Cubic Metres.
January	31,830	15,514
February	29,521	19,924
March	51,814	34,566
April	61,933	48,293
May	84,332	53,709
June	90,645	76,517
July	92,367	71,689
August	74,799	75,378
September	69,664	62,516
October	31,733	51,598*
November	23,874	38,458*
December	11,814	27,386*
Total	654,326	575,548

The reduction of total consumption in 1915 is due to decreased watering for reasons of economy.

Rolling Stock.—Renewal of old and purchase of new material during 1915 cost L.E. 2,710.

All repair work was executed as usual in the Service Shops, the Prisons Department, Tura, supplying all castings aad metal parts as in previous years.

The following table shows the rolling stock purchased or built in the Service Shops during 1915, together with the total at the end of the year, similar figures for 1914 and 1913 being added for comparison.

TABLE LXVIII.

	1913.		1914.		1915.	
	Purchased.	Total.	Purchased.	Total.	Purchased.	Total.
Double water vans	6	73	2	74	4	78
Single water carts	2	80	4	83	10	77
Double dust vans	4	56	13	69	4	73
Single dust carts	4	177	31	197	13	208
Machine brushes	3	38	—	38	—	38
Trolley carts	—	13	—	13	—	13
Sewage carts	—	9	—	26	5	20
Hand carts	—	106	6	109	8	117

Dust carts and harness were, as usual, made and bought locally at the Government Arsenal and Model Workshops. Prices have increased considerably, as shown below :—

TABLE LXIX.

	Price in 1914 (before War).		Price in 1915.	
	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
Single dust cart	14	500	15	299
Double dust van	59	701	67	767
Single harness	4	200	4	600
Double harness	5	300	6	000

* Increase due to resumption of asphalt street washing, temporarily abandoned in 1914.

Bicycles.—The number of bicycles used by the Service remained unchanged, *i.e.* 60.

Eleven new machines were purchased for Central Stores, and three condemned, leaving fifty-two.

The average cost of repairs per bicycle is at present L.E. 3·408 milliemes per annum.

Motor Cycle.—This has run 1,727 miles during the year. The cost of upkeep was L.E. 15·340 milliemes, which works out at nine milliemes per mile.

Animals.—37 mules and 4 donkeys were sold or destroyed as unfit, and 84 mules were bought (seven for account of Municipalities).

At the end of the year, the Service was below estimated strength to the amount of seventeen mules and three donkeys.

To meet this deficiency and owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable mules for Service work, the experiment was tried, on the suggestion of the Veterinary Service, of working on loan, mules belonging to the British Army. These animals were large American mules, and it was found almost impossible to keep them in condition on the Service allowance of rations, whilst, owing to their size, harness had to be altered to fit them. The experiment was abandoned before the end of the year.

The following table shows the number of the various categories of animals borne on the strength at the end of the year, with the figures for 1914 and 1913 for comparison :—

TABLE LXX.

	1913.			1914.			1915.		
	Cast.	Pur-chased.	End of Year.	Cast.	Pur-chased.	End of Year.	Cast.	Pur-chased.	End of Year.
Mules	19	37	508	51	43	500	37	84	547
Horses	—	2	18	1	1	18	—	—	18
Donkeys	6	5	20	3	—	17	4	—	13

Forage.—Ration scale has remained unchanged since last year. Prices of different articles of forage in 1914 and 1915 were as follows :—

TABLE LXXI.

	1914		1915		
	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	
Barley	8	200	8	301	Per ton of 1,000 kilos.
Bran	5	910	5	910	
Tibn...	2	900	3	000	
Straw	1	375	1	350	
Bersîm	0	037	0	033	Per qantâr of 100 rotls.

Barley and bran were as usual furnished by the Supplies Department, Egyptian Army; the other items were obtained by public adjudication.

Shoeing.—Average cost per set per month: 59 milliemes.

Rubbish Output.—The following are the Service *dépotoirs* and daily average output to each :—

TABLE LXXII.

Name.	Single Dust Cart One Cubic Metre.	Double Dust Cart Two Cubic Metres.
Madbah	67	12
Shanawâni	57	—
Gîza	20	18
Bab el Husseinîa	100	24
Shubra	27	—
Embaba	25	—
Matarîa	39	—
Total	355	54

Also 169 single cartloads (one cubic metre each) are delivered to fifty-four native baths daily. Thirty tons are destroyed daily in the Destructor.

Therefore, taking a cart-load at one-third of a ton weight per cubic metre, the total daily output was :—

Tipping	148 tons.
Native baths	56 „
Destroyed at destructor	30 „
Total	234 tons.

Or, for the whole year, 85,410 tons. This is 14,600 tons less than the previous year's figures, and is to be attributed to the following reasons : (*a*) shortage of mules ; (*b*) the fact that for a considerable portion of the year between twenty-five and forty dust waggons were requisitioned daily for Army transport work in and about Cairo.

Last year's remarks about sites for rubbish dumping still hold good ; a new site for a rubbish *dépotoir* in the neighbourhood of Old Cairo is still under consideration.

Drainage Transport Service.—This has been increased in 1915 by five carts and mules at the request of the Main Drainage Department, twenty-four mules and twenty-four carts being employed on the work at the end of 1915.

Destructor.—During 1915, the destructor worked 215 days and was closed at intervals for 150 days for cleaning and general repairs ; this includes an exceptional period of stoppage of eighty-five days to allow of the rebuilding of two furnaces.

The annual upkeep, inclusive of cost of screening, is L.E. 1,268.

The average cost per day, inclusive of non working periods, was L.E. 3·474 milliemes.

During the summer of 1915, in consequence of an outbreak of disease in some of the *eshash* round Cairo, a temporary system of scavenging and watering by *saqqas* was introduced where necessary. This ceased in August.

Staff.—The following tabular statement gives details of the daily-paid labour employed during the past three years :—

TABLE LXXIII.

Average Number employed.	1913	1914	1915
Drivers :—			
Water cart	128	125	114
Dust cart	293	329	334
Sweepers	544	589	532
Labourers (*seises*, etc.)	70	76	75
Total	1,035	1,118	1,033

XI.—GENERAL.

1.—BUDGET.

The Budget for the year April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916, was fixed at ... 371,352 †
That for 1914 was fixed at ... ... 415,497 *

Showing a decrease as detailed hereafter of 44,145

TABLE LXXIV.—BUDGET.

	1915.	1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
CHAPTER I.—CENTRAL SERVICES.				
Art. 1. Salaries, wages, and allowances...	65,529	76,235	—	10,706
„ 2. Transport	6,550	6,550	—	—
„ 3. Food	868	2,167	—	1,299
„ 4. Storage of serum	350	350	—	—
„ 5. Forage and shoeing	729	11,913	—	11,184
„ 6. Rent, water, light, sewage, etc. ...	1,116	990	126	—
„ 7. Books and periodicals	372	372	—	—
„ 8. Telephones and telegrams	394	297	97	—
„ 9. Petties	2,148	2,611	—	463
„ 10. Purchase of animals	1,779	10,826	—	9,047
„ 11. Material	6,925	10,084	—	3,159
Upkeep and repairs to stables ...	—	400	—	400
	86,760	122,795	223	36,258
CHAPTER II.—INSPECTORATES.				
Art. 12. Salaries, wages, and allowances ...	54,011	51,644	2,367	—
„ 13. Transport	7,748	7,029	719	—
„ 14. Rent, water, light, sewage, etc. ...	2,689	2,470	219	—
Books and periodicals	—	21	—	21
„ 15. Telephones and telegrams	462	308	154	—
„ 16. Petties	236	322	—	86
„ 17. Free water fountains	2,588	2,588	—	—
	67,734	64,382	3,459	107
CHAPTER III.—HOSPITALS.				
Art. 18. Salaries, wages, and allowances ...	50,225	49,776	449	—
„ 19. Transport	1,822	1,591	231	—
„ 20. Rent, water, light, sewage, etc. ...	7,874	7,834	40	—
„ 21. Food	25,987	23,085	2,902	—
„ 22. Forage and shoeing...	48	45	3	—
„ 23. Books and periodicals	31	31	—	—
„ 24. Telephones and telegrams	284	284	—	—
„ 25. Petties	974	881	93	—
	87,245	83,527	3,718	—
CHAPTER IV.—SCAVENGING AND WATERING SERVICE.				
Art. 26. Salaries, wages, and allowances ...	23,467	25,027	—	1,560
„ 27. Uniforms	441	364	77	—
„ 28. Forage and shoeing...	11,193	12,525	—	1,332
„ 29. Water	5,814	6,550	—	736
„ 30. Light, sewage, etc.	205	220	—	15
„ 31. Upkeep of plant	2,670	2,670	—	—
„ 32. Material	6,366	6,101	265	—
„ 33. Stores, etc., sold to Municipalities and Local Commissions	3,000	3,000	—	—
„ 34. Telephones and telegrams	60	60	—	—
„ 35. Petties	218	200	18	—
„ 36. Purchase of animals	1,096	1,096	—	—
„ 37. Upkeep of gullies	1,460	1,460	—	—
	55,990	59,273	360	3,643
Carried forward... ...	297,729	329,977	7,760	40,008

TABLE LXXIV.—BUDGET (*continued*).

	1915.	1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Brought forward... ...	297,729	329,977	7,760	40,008
CHAP. V.—GENERAL EXPENSES.				
Art. 38. General Stores...	39,941	26,791	13,150	—
,, 39. Uniforms	4,053	3,520	533	—
,, 40. Repairs of material and equipment	700	500	200	—
,, 41. Supplies to Provincial Councils ...	2,500	2,500	—	—
,, 42. Sanitary barbers	1,500	1,500	—	—
,, 43. Upkeep of buildings	7,201	6,790	411	—
,, 44. Alterations	500	500	—	—
,, 45. Sanitation of Mosques	650	2,500	—	1,850
,, 46. Disinfecting ships	4,800	9,600	—	4,800
,, 47. Maintenance of temporary lazarets at Gabbary	4,560	—	4,560	—
,, 48. New Works	21,404	43,879	—	22,475
	87,809	98,080	18,854	29,125
To Deduct:	385,538	428,057	26,614	69,133
Services rendered	14,186	12,560	1,626	—
TOTAL	371,352 †	415,497 *	24,988	69,133
Net decrease	—	—	44,145	

* Original Credit ... ... L.E. 467,328

To add :—

	L.E.	
Transfer from Ministry of Public Works	1,590	
Supplementary Credit	11,140	
		12,730
		480,058

To deduct :—

(*a*) Transfer to—		
Survey Department	1,000	
Ministry of the Interior	49,373	
,, of Public Works...	1,050	
,, of Agriculture	207	
Police	72	
(*b*) For services rendered by—		
Economat	299	
		52,001
		428,057
Services rendered		12,560
		415,497

† Original Credit 371,352

To add : Supplementary credits granted during the year 78,061

TOTAL... 449,413

Total expenditure... 391,618

ECONOMY 57,795

TABLE LXXV.—New Works.

	1915	Expended.
	L.E.	L.E.
Alexandria Hospital :—		
Completion of work and purchase of equipment	400	51
„ of building of Nurses' Home	140	49
Sohâg Ophthalmic Hospital, equipment	21	8
Zagazig Infectious Hospital, completion of building	35	—
Bacteriological Institute, furnishing second storey	80	80
Suez Hospital :—		
Construction of laboratory	500	416
Equipment of laboratory	50	—
Minia Ophthalmic Hospital, equipment	21	10
Shibîn el Kôm Ophthalmic Hospital, equipment	21	9
Fayûm Ophthalmic Hospital :—		
Construction	3,230	2,857
Equipment	470	150
Antirabic Institute electric lamp installation	30	30
Qasr el 'Aini Hospital, new electric accumulators	487	484
Initial cost for scavenging and watering new roads	2,497	2,316
Prophylactic measures :—		
Ankylostomiasis	9,000	1,529
Cholera	3,952	2,157
Filing cabinets for archives	220	—
Abbassia Infectious Hospital, enlargement	13,000*	889
Connecting Qasr el 'Aini latrines to the main drainage system	350*	380
„ Ezbekîa latrines to the main drainage system	—	249†
Connecting Qantaret el Dekka and Abdin latrines to the main drainage system	—	19†
Equipment for new sections at Alexandria Hospital	—	58†
Total	34,754	11,984

2.—STAFF.

TABLE LXXVI.—Permanent Employees.

Category.	1915.	1914.
Technical.		
Director-General	1	1
Assistant Director-General	1	—
Directors of Sections (special class)	—	2
„ „	3	3
President Medical Commission	1	1
Inspector, Cairo City	1	1
„ (special class)	2	1
Divisional Inspectors	7	9
Sub-Directors of Sections	2	2
Vice-President Medical Commission	1	1
Inspectress	1	1
Inspectors, 2nd class	7	7
„ 3rd „	19	19
Sanitary Engineer, 1st class	1	—
„ „ 2nd „	1	—
„ „ 3rd „	1	1
Director of Technical Institutes	1	1
Sub-Director of Technical Institutes	—	1
Director Antirabic Institute	—	1
Bacteriologist, 1st class	1	1
Bacteriologists, 2nd „	2	1
„ 3rd „	2	2
Assistant Bacteriologists	2	2
Chemist, 1st class	1	1
„ 2nd „	1	1
Chemists, 3rd „	3	2
Assistant Chemists	2	2
Director, Alexandria Hospital	1	1
Medical Officers, 1st class	1	2
„ „ 2nd „	4	4
„ „ 3rd „	8	8
„ „ 4th „ Cat. *A*	23	23
„ „ 4th „ „ *B*	171	170
Carried forward	272	272

Category.	1915.	1914.
Brought forward	272	272
Midwives	44	43
Director of Stores	1	1
Chief Inspector of Pharmacies	1	1
Assistant Inspector of Pharmacies	1	—
Pharmacist, 2nd class	—	1
Pharmacists, 3rd „	4	5
„ 4th „	14	14
Assistant Pharmacists	5	5
Veterinary Inspector, 3rd class	—	1
Chief Inspector, Scavenging and Watering Service	1	1
Inspectors, Scavenging and Watering Service	2	2
Assistant Inspector, Scavenging and Watering Service	1	1
Inspector	1	1
Clerical.		
Directors of Service	2	2
Sub-Directors of Service	2	2
Chefs de Bureau	2	2
Sous-Chefs de Bureau	6	6
Employees, 1st class	8	8
„ 2nd „	19	19
„ 3rd „	32	32
„ 4th „	115	108
Chief Store-keeper	1	1
Store-keepers, 2nd class	2	2
Store-keeper, 3rd „	1	1
Store-keepers, 4th „	9	7
Total	546	538

* Supplementary credits during the year.

† Paid on budgetary margin.

TABLE LXXVII.—Temporary Employees.

Category.	1915.	1914.	Category.	1915.	1914.
			Brought forward ...	65	77
Medical Officers	32	32	Assistants, Laboratory, 1st class ...	2	2
Inspectors (Epidemics)	5	5	Assistant, „ 2nd „ ...	—	1
Inspector (Stores)	1	1	Clerks	163	155
Veterinary Inspector	—	1	Works Foremen	2	—
Assistant Veterinary Inspectors ...	—	8	Mechanic	1	—
Engineers	5	6	Meter Inspector	1	—
Chief Store-keeper	—	1	Stable Masters	3	—
Matron	1	1	Director Antirabic Institute	1	—
Nursing Sisters	21	22	Store-keepers	10	—
Carried forward ...	65	77	Total	248	235

"Agents Hors Cadre."

The following table sets forth the number of Agents Hors Cadre engaged in the undermentioned categories in the various branches of the Department, with the exception of those attached to: Qasr el ʿAini, Abbassîa Fever, Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez Hospitals:—

TABLE LXXVIII.

Category.	1915.	1914.	Category.	1915.	1914.
			Brought forward ...	353	653
Chief Attendants	44	77			
Male „	148	357	Printers	3	3
Female „	69	115	Overseers	29	37
Assistant, Laboratory, 2nd class ...	1	—	Moawins	13	—
Assistants „ 3rd „ ...	7	7	Sanitary Barbers	253	165
„ „ 4th „ ...	6	6	Mechanics	1	6
Disinfectors, 1st class	12	12	Electrician	—	1
„ 2nd „	32	35	Various categories	620	989
Cooks	34	44			
Carried forward ...	353	653	Total	1,272	1,854

3.—AUTHORIZATIONS TO PRACTISE MEDICINE AND ALLIED PROFESSIONS.

The total number of authorizations to practise medicine, etc., granted during **1915** amounted to **101**, sub-divided as follows:—

TABLE LXXIX.

Authorizations.	Nationality.								Total.	
	British.	French.	Russian.	Ottoman.	Greek.	Egyptian.	Italian.	American.	**1915**	**1914**
Medical	2	1	5	7	2	35	—	1	53	106
Pharmaceutical:—										
(1) Pharmacists	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	1	8	25
(2) Assistant pharmacists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	12	8
Midwifery	3	—	1	1	2	12	1	—	20	22
Dental	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	1	8	11
Total	5	2	12	8	5	64	2	3	101	201

4.—LEGAL.

The only new legal enactments bearing on the work of the Department published in 1915 were :—

An *arrêté* dated February 13, fixing the tariff for analyses made in the Hygienic Institute.

Two *arrêtés* making additions to the list of " Etablissements Incommodes, Insalubres et Dangereux," as follows :—

Arrêté of June 28 :—

Class I, Category A : Wine, alcoholic and fermented beverage stores.

Arrêté of October 18 :—

Class I, Category A : Ice factories ; beer-bottling establishments.

Class II, Category B : Ice cream factories and stores ; beverage factories (other than aerated water, alcoholic and fermented beverage factories).

A considerable number of Ministerial *arrêtés* were also promulgated applying existing legislation, such as the Infectious Diseases Law, to such localities as circumstances required.

Contraventions.

There was a marked increase in the number of prosecutions undertaken for offences against the various laws, etc., administered by the Department. Details for 1915 are given in the table below.

The totals for 1914 were : Cases, 12,207 ; convictions obtained, 9,699 ; acquittals, 327 ; filed, 621 ; under consideration, 1,243.

TABLE LXXX.—Legislation.

Contraventions.

Name of Law.	Cairo.	Port Said.	Suez.	Ismailia.	Damietta.	Qalioubia.	Menoufia.	Gharbia.	Dagahlia.	Sharqia.	Beheira.	Giza.	Beni Suef	Fayoum.	Minia.	Assiut.	Girga.	Qena.	Aswan.	Total.
Vidange and *dépotoirs*. Regulation of November 8, 1886, modified by *Arrêté* of June 2, 1910	560	144	4	—	1	12	—	15	28	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	768
Practice of medicine. *Arrêté* of June 13, 1891	16	—	—	1	—	23	42	26	13	23	5	2	3	5	2	14	3	7	—	185
Vaccination. Decree of December 17, 1890, modified by Decree of August 6, 1897	238	5	7	12	15	58	167	268	204	179	171	57	50	74	173	215	113	121	25	2,152
Enclosure of vacant lands. *Arrêté* of June 15, 1893 ...	48	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	12	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	71
Cemeteries :—																				
Inhumation, exhumation, and transport of bodies abroad. Regulations, approved by Conseil Sanitaire International, of September 15, 1876, and March 26 and October 30, 1877	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	10
Transfer of cemeteries. Decree of January 29, 1894...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Enclosure of cemeteries: unauthorized inhumation. Decree of March 12, 1898	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	—	—	6	3	—	—	11	—	—	18	1	59
Prophylactic Measures :—																				
Permanent and exceptional measures to prevent epidemics. *Arrêtés* of May 11, 1895, and December 19, 1904	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	3	7	11	—	—	—	12	—	—	10	—	—	55
Oysters and shell-fish during epidemics. *Arrêté* of June 16, 1912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera. *Arrêté* of October 17, 1895, and supplementary *Arrêté* of May 30, 1896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague and cholera. Decree of May 27, 1899, modified by Laws No. 3 of February 16, 1911, and No. 10 of April 27, 1913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	13
Disinfection of houses during epidemics. *Arrêtés* of May 23 and June 26, 1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Passenger control in case of cholera abroad. *Arrête* of January 21, 1911...	3	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Navigation on the Mahmudîa Canal in time of cholera. *Arrêté* of January 16, 1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prophylactic measures against infectious diseases. Law No. 15 of June 12, 1912	78	—	—	—	4	120	340	818	778	78	500	168	32	392	66	308	266	295	14	4,257
Excavations and *birkas* near habitations. Decree of April 26, 1900	2	—	—	—	1	—	11	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	6	2	5	—	45
Pharmacy and sale of poisons. Law No. 14 of September 15, 1904...	56	6	—	—	1	7	2	20	6	6	1	—	1	5	—	10	1	1	2	125
Assistant pharmacists. Law No. 20 of November 17, 1911	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Transport of rags during epidemics. Law No. 1 of March 10, 1906, and *Arrêté* of October 30, 1913...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Control of returning pilgrims. *Arrêté* of June 14, 1914...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public latrines and *dépendances* of mosques and *zawias*. Law No. 14 of July 1, 1911...	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	2	12	51	19	1	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	115
Births and deaths. Decree of August 11, 1912	45	3	—	18	3	49	172	100	40	57	94	71	64	100	73	65	351	206	10	1,521
Etablissements incommodes, insalubres et dangereux. Law No. 13 of August 28, 1904, and *Arrêté* of August 29, 1904, completed by *Arrêté* of June 11, 1905	581	16	8	2	—	19	67	80	14	15	51	93	6	2	17	119	33	15	3	1,141
Cleanliness of streets. *Arrêté* of June 1913	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
General sanitary contraventions against Native and Mixed Penal Codes...	318	—	—	2	—	75	2	54	96	95	1	22	22	36	75	665	—	—	13	1,476
Adulteration of milk under Article 302 of the Penal Code ...	1,179	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,185
TOTAL Number Reported	3,137	184	36	35	25	365	840	1,404	1,200	520	862	418	178	640	437	1,404	785	673	68	13,211
Convictions obtained	2,582	169	24	23	21	292	648	1,319	1,100	455	741	322	167	572	405	1,203	684	645	62	11,434
Acquittals	78	2	1	—	—	7	14	23	67	16	36	74	4	9	23	8	36	19	—	417
Filed	147	—	11	9	4	52	134	36	30	40	35	16	5	59	3	48	56	8	5	698
Under consideration	330	13	—	3	—	14	44	26	3	9	50	6	2	—	6	145	9	1	1	662

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